The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 130 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 2. 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	*India ..	8000	... ..	...
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	... ..	...
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	... ..	...
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	... ..	...
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	... ..	...
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	... ..	...
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

*These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	K. Shimobe	6189	28th May.	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th	10th ,,
Colombo Maru	N Kawashima	4709	12th June	22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	3rd July
KamakuraMaru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Fenang Maru	S.Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY
GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo....B	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris.....A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles....A & C	8,806‡	....	25th July.
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	5th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
†These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	1914 26th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City ofNagpur	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9239	10th Oc ..	16th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	13rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	29th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
§ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 4th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 5th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing. on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA	...3413 ...	Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA	.....5206 ,,	25th ,,
*PUNDUA	..... 3305 ,,	9th July
†PENTAKOTA	.....3418 ... ,,	23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

2nd June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	22nd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6721	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	667
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. **GOERZ** have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "**DOGMAR**" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use **GOERZ** cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted **GOERZ** cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of **GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.**

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA

AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Haien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Mengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York.
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 332

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED for High School qualified LADY TEACHERS for lower classes also CLERK. Apply to Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2743

WANTED for Officers' Mess, 48th Pioneers, Kirkee, a BILLIARD MARKER, who will also do Bearer's work.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to P. M. C. 2058

BELSIZE CAR 16 H. P. 4 Cylinder in perfect running order and condition. Complete with hood, wind screen, lamps Taximeter all ready for the road. Bargain. Apply at once to the CITY GARAGE, Ramport Row, Fort. 2692

WANTED for the Municipal Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, a qualified female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Hindu or Mohammedan. Salary Rs. 80 p. m. with free quarters, to well qualified candidate. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Dehra Ismail Khan. 2059

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

WANTED.—A competent, energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p. m. Applications with testimonials of past services will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2052 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.

For further particulars apply to

THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications. Must be prepared to join by 15th June. Apply with copies of Testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Murtajapur Yeotmal Railway,
Daryapur, Berar.
2056

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a school of arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2041

WANTED—A senior certificated or L. T. for the M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh. Salary Rs. 60 p. m.

The candidate must have fair knowledge of Arabic.

Also wanted a B. A. Sc., or Junior certificated to teach Geography to the Lower Classes. Salary Rs. 40. p. m.

Mohamedan and experienced candidates will be preferred.

Applications should reach the HEAD MASTER, M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, by June 30th 1914. 2051

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST as a temporary hand. Apply with certificates and terms to THE DISTRICT JUDGE, Ahmedabad. 2062

WANTED for the Branch Office of an Insurance Company CLERKS with experience of Fire business. Apply to Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2789

WANTED.—A compounder. Apply personally to Dr. DINSHAW H. L. BATLIWALLA, opposite Kama Bag, Churney Road. 2787

WELL FURNISHED airy rooms TO LET with board. Electric lights and fans. Apply MRS. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 2733

WANTED—LANDOLETTE MOTOR CAR in good working order send all particulars and lowest price to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 2781

WANTED. English Gent requires FURNISHED ROOM with board, in or near Fort. Terms moderate, Reply to Box No. 635, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2786

WANTED a First Class Certified Mechanical Engineer (European) for an up-country Mill. Applicants must have had Mill experience. Apply sharp to Box No. 633, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2782

WANTED a FIRST ASSISTANT (Graduate) for the Sirdar Dastur High School, Poona. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to HON. SECRETARY. 2061

WANTED—A lady music teacher. Must be prepared to prepare candidates for the Higher Local examination of the Trinity College of Music. Address, PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 2063

WANTED an ex-Military N. C. O. of good character, for the post of European Warder.

Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, with free house.

Application with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE La...e. 2065

WANTED for the 17th Cavalry Mess—A first class cook with experience in good Messes. Only Goanese or Mugs should apply, as Mohamadan Khansamahs are not wanted. Pay Rs. 45 monthly, including wages of mate.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. They should be addressed to the MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Cavalry, Allahabad. 2064

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a temporary Professor in the Provincial Educational Service, competent to teach English and Logic, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonial (not to be returned) should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 15th June 1914. 2060

KALA BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—WANTED WEAVING MASTER for the Textile School of Kala Bhavan Banda. The appointment will be at present for six months only. The post is graded from 65 to 125 Rupees per month. Apply before 8th June to the undersigned stating qualifications and salary required in case this is higher than the minimum of the post.

(Sd.) C. H. VORA,
Principal, Kala Bhavan.
Banda, 29th May, 1914. 2777

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D. Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June 1914—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,
State Engineer, Sikkim.
Gantok: 22nd May 1914. 2066

WANTED.—SCHOOL MISTRESSES possessing certificates as trained teachers, as follows:—

PAREL PRIMARY SCHOOL.—HEAD MISTRESS with Kindergarten training and knowledge of music. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. house allowance.

IGATPURI (HILL STATION) and JHANSI MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, able to teach piano also. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. allowance until free quarters are available.

Apply with copies of certificates, full statement of qualifications, particulars of religious denomination and, if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway, reference as to character, to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL JAIL, Lahore. 2065

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Owing to adoption of different pattern about 600 straight, cutting SWORDS, English-made, all in good condition.

Apply stating offers to

QUARTER MASTER,
2050 XX Deccan Horse, Bolarum.

TO BE LET.

TO LET fully FURNISHED FLAT (cutlery and crockery) consisting of Dining and Drawing room, 4 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, and servants quarters, garden from July 1914. Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO BE LET the Second floor of RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Reclamation. Drawing and Dining room, three Bed rooms &c. Electric lights and fans. Open to Westerly breeze. Apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2784 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MANAGER, Superintending Engineer's Office, General Branch, salary O. S. Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10.

The applicants should state their qualifications and age. Those possessing experience in P. W. procedure and practice will be preferred. None need apply whose mother tongue is not Urdoo. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Undersigned not later than 15th June, 1914.

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D,
2060 Hyderabad, Deccan.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RALIATBAI widow and executrix of the last will of BHIMJI BHAWANJI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises situate at Samuel Street outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written described.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate title interest or claim into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at our office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay at the expiration of which time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any and the same if any shall be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the dwelling house standing thereon situate in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay on the East side of Shamji Hussaji Street or Samuel suring about one hundred and six and six-suring about one hundred and six and six-ninths square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 1280 New No. 7028 Old Survey No. 240 and New Survey No. 2797 Municipal Ward No. 7674 Streets Nos. 199-201 and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Rahimbhai Alloobhai and now of Sir Tharia Topan on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the South by the property of Pribhai Khulukdina and on the West by the aforesaid Shamji Hussaji Street.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1914.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
2790 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KASHIBAI, wife of JAMNADAS BHUGVANDAS, the Mortgagee of the undermentioned property has with the consent of the Mortgagor BAI NARBADABAI, widow and executrix of SHA VITHALDAS GOBER contracted to sell to one of our clients the said property.

All persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand, in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, trust, lease, lien or othewise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office situate at No. 4, Military Square Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed thereafter without any reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South Side of Phophal Wady Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Thirty-Six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the said Phophalwady Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Manecklal Maganlal and Hiralal Bhogilal on or towards the East by the property of Moreshar Narayen and on or towards the West by the Property of Bai Mankorebai widow of Mulji Mawjee and which said land and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536 New No. 2609-2618, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 523 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5284 and Street No. Street No. 21 Phophalwady Street.

Dated this day of June, 1914.

Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS,
2792 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY TUESDAY the 2nd June, 1914, at 9-30 a. m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following building:—Building Street Nos. 544 Case No. 31 Soparibag Road.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 19114.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rahimtoolla Khalakdina and Haji Joosubhoy Essa Kapadia, the Executors of the Will of Cassum Poonja deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the following landed property on the premises THIS DAY TUESDAY, 2nd day of June, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (of which the Khoja Soonat Jamat are the Fazandars) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2878 and Street Nos. 235-237 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. and bounded on the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sir Tharia Topan and now belonging to Dattoo Hassam, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Peerbhoy Damji deceased and on the West by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 19114.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DAIRY KEEPERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale of English Cattles.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Willington Mews, near Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba, the following heads of cattle from the farm at Navsari of R. J. Tata, Esq.

One Ongole white cow with calf at heel lately calved.

One light chestnut half-bred cow with calf at heel.

One small cross-bred red heifer.

One young Indian white heifer.

One half-bred chestnut young heifer.

One large cross-bred English bull, (short horn and Australian).

One small cross-bred English Bull (Short-horn and Australian).

A black large sized English bull, (short-horn and Australian).

A black with white markings half-bred English bull.

All the above are in quite good condition and worthy the attention of Dairy people or fanciers, to be seen at the Willington Mews, where they are stalled.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 19114.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 CASES OF HILL TIPS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will, under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Sole Agent for Messrs, E. Daffern & Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaly Ram Amali Ram, sell off by Public Auction in the Old Coats' Depot of Messrs. E. Daffern & Co. at Hornby Road, No. 201, opposite to John Roberts & Co.

24 Casks Hill Tips, Brown Brand, in packets of 3 doz. pairs, No. O. Each cask containing 12 grosses of 2½ inch, plus 13 grosses of 2¾ inch equal 25 Grosses.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

D'LAL & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAN[illegible]SAL

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay sell by Public Auction the above right at 3 p.m. (B. T.). on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1914, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground-floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 30A. Mughbhat Cross Lane.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
84-86, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BUNDLES COOPER SHEETS.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June 1914, at 2-30 p.mm. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Bhagwandas Gangaram and Chotalal Samaldas and on account and at the risk of Mr. D. Fraser.

S. G. 154A. D.B. Lot Nos. 5-18, 39-58, 77-92 equal 50 bundles copper sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the duty paid Warehouse where the goods are stored.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

MARCEL AND BELL.
DAN CLIFFORD
MISS HAPPY CARTON
"PROTEA" AND
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
Part VII.

DANCE

TO BE HELD AT THE
I. L. I. HALL, Girgaum,
at 9-30 p.m.
On SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1914.

Tickets sold at Mrs. L. Marcks, Milliner and Dress Maker at Flora Building, Sheppard Road, Byculla, and at the door.

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Italian Fencing.

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Kings of the Pole
An act you must not Miss
MARIE QUINTRELL
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A refined and ideal singer of good class music
SELMA BRAATZ
An extraordinary Juggling Turn
Exclusive pictures
MIRROR OF DEATH
The Show for a good Evening's
AMUSEMENT
Prices of Admission
1st Show:—Boxes, Rs. 10., Stalls 2, and 1, Circle 1, Back Seats As 8, 6 and 4
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PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

There will be no 10 o'clock Performance on Saturdays until further notice and instead there will be

A MATINEE
at 4-30.

The Usual Performance at 6-30.
Every Sunday the First Performance commences at 7 P. M.

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6-30 TWO HOUSES TWICE NIGHTLY 10
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
CLEO PEEL
The Dainty American Soub and Comedienne
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Soubrette and Danseuse
ALL STAR PICTURE PROGRAMME.
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THE GENTLER PASSION
COMICS GALORE.—Popular Prices.

A GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

WILL BE HELD AT THE
Antonio de Souza's School,
Victoria Road, Byculla, on Saturday, the 6th instant at 9-30 p.m.

D. J. MURTRIE, Esq., I. S. O., Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, has kindly consented to preside.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd
are the very last days that
ALASTOR
may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.
Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
All readings strictly confidential.
Terms to suit all classes.

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3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Seven Nights only
Commencing **Saturday, June 6th**
Return Visit of the
HOWITT PHILLIPS
COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.
June 6 & 8 Saturday & Monday.
The Great Princess Theatre
London Drama
"TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS"
June 9 & 10 Tuesday & Wednesday.
The Brilliant Sporting Play.
"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS"
June 11th, Thursday.
By Desire
"NOBODYS DAUGHTER"
June 12th, Friday.
The Great American Drama.
"THE BARRIER"
June 13th, Saturday.
The Famous Drama.
"ALONE IN LONDON"
BY ROBERT BUCHANAN
Price Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Plan Open at ROSE & Co.

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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case
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Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a baulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

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Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
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80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Rainfall occured in Burma, North-east India and West of the United Provinces.

A depression of slight intensity is now formed off the Orissa coast It will probably develop and move into Bengal today.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Moulmein six inches; Akyab four; Yamethin two; Rangoon, Toungoo, Monyma and Maymyo one; Tezpur three; Sibsagar and Saugor Island one and a half; Calcutta and Darjeeling one; False Point three; Balasore two; Ranchi and Hazaribagh a half; Nya Dumka three-quarteres; Dehra Dun and Chakrata two; Mussooree one; Maktesar and Gopalpur three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to Moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and nearly general rain in the eastern half of Kathiawar; Ahmedabad has had 0.12", Rajkot 0.30" and Bhavnagar Para 0.66". Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.19" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme eastern district; and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore and Raipur and in excess at Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather today is the nearly general rain in the eastern half of Kathiawar and the local rain in Gujarat. Some showers have occurred also in the east. Punjab and the Central Provinces. In Malabar rainfall has been insignificant.

Some showers are again likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar and some dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY the 1st of June 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (28th)	84.2	77.4	59	..	11.55	0.59
Jask	96.6	81.5	81	..	..	..
Muskat						
Do. (28th)	97.3	85.4	57	..	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.3	87.6	46	..	..	..
Rawalpind	109.4	79.0	37	..	..	—0.03
Lahore	109.1	85.9	48	..	..	—0.01
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	104.7	81.1	54	..	..	..
Delhi	102.8	80.2	72	0.12	0.12	0.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.2	86.1	62	..	0.00	0.00
Mainpuri	101.6	80.3	61	..	0.00	0.00
Jhansi	108.2	88.0	42	..	0.00	0.00
Cawnpore	98.0	79.5	72	..	0.00	—0.02
Allahabad	97.6	80.5	60	..	0.00	0.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	110.1	86.2	65	..	0.00	0.00
Karachi	91.3	81.5	79	..	0.00	0.00
Ajmer	101.7	84.5	45	..	0.00	0.00
Jaipore	108.1	84.1	38	..	0.00	0.00
Kotah	108.6	87.4	37	..	0.00	—0.05
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.4	80.1	77	..	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	90.7	82.8	80	..	0.00	—0.01
Veraval	85.1	84.8	87	..	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	100.3	78.7	74	0.30	0.30	0.30
Bhavnagar Part	103.0	77.8	65	0.66	0.66	0.65
Surat	99.9	82.7	76	..	0.00	0.00
Ahmedabad	104.6	76.9	82	0.12	0.12	0.12
Deesa	102.3	79.2	69	0.01	0.01	0.01
Neemuch	103.1	79.0	53	..	0.00	0.00
Indore	101.3	79.1	65	..	0.00	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101.3	82.9	57	..	0.00	0.00
Saugor	104.8	84.6	28	..	0.00	0.00
Hoshangabad	110.1	79.4	54	0.19	0.19	0.17
Khandwa	105.3	83.5	65	..	0.00	—0.01
Akola	108.1	81.1	52	..	0.00	—0.07
Amraoti	108.9	88.5	41	..	0.00	—0.00
Nagpur	109.9	80.3	34	..	0.00	—0.13
Chanda	111.3	85.8	35	..	0.00	—0.08
Raipur	102.9	82.0	58	..	0.00	—0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.5	86.4	74	..	0.00	—0.15
Ratnagiri	90.5	81.7	71	..	0.00	—0.43
Mormugao	90.8	82.5	72	..	0.00	—0.55
Karwar	90.1	82.4	71	..	0.00	—0.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.8	75.1	60	..	0.00	—0.00
Ahmednagar	102.4	71.3	53	..	0.00	—0.09
Poona	95.6	74.5	63	..	0.00	—0.13
Sholapur	106.8	76.4	56	..	0.00	—0.10
Bijapur	103.1	76.1	59	..	0.00	—0.11
Belgaum	92.2	68.5	69	..	0.00	—0.19
Aurangabad	104.0	73.3	50	..	0.00	—0.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.7	84.8	33	..	0.00	—0.03
Hyderabad	106.4	86.5	50	..	0.00	—0.09
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.5	78.8	68	0.05	0.06	—0.61
Calicut	89.9	80.0	91	0.08	0.08	—0.43
Cochin	89.7	80.0	83	0.11	0.11	—0.58
Colombo	87.2	79.9	87	0.08	0.08	—0.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	114.6	85.2	72	..	0.00	—0.08
Bellary	104.0	78.3	57	..	0.00	—0.08
Cuddapha	106.7	84.7	46	..	0.00	—0.10
Madras	108.9	86.2	45	..	0.00	—0.06
Bangalore	95.5	71.2	71	..	0.00	—0.19
Coimbatore	95.6	77.1	64	..	0.00	—0.05
Trichinopoly	105.5	84.0	55	..	0.00	—0.06
Negapatam	103.4	86.5	71	..	0.00	—0.04

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st June was 29.980 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 120 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 31st May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.788
Temperature of Air	degrees	87.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79.1
Dew Point	"	76
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 652
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		4.8
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	92.2
Minimum do do	"	82.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind do	miles	183
Fall of Rain	Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	0.00
Do. do. year	"	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st June	"	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER. Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in
M	1	m 4 9	24 7	1	m 9 44	18 6
		4 42 a	2 7		11 21 a	19 2
Tu	2	m 5 23	23 8	2	m 11 0	19 3
		5 38 a	24 8		m 0 23	18 3
W	3	m 6 39	26 4	3	0 23	19 9
		6 39 a	25 2			
Th	4	m 7 54	26 4	4	m 1 20	17 2
		7 41 a	26 1		1 41 a	19 10
F	5	m 9 3	27 2	5	m 2 13	16 1
		8 42 a	26 6		2 48 a	19 9
S	6	m 10 1	28 3	6	m 3 3	15 2
		9 28 a	26 8		3 47 a	19 6
S	7	m 10 53	29 1		m 3 51	14 5
		10 31 a	26 10		4 42 a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 1 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 2 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 3 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 10m.
" 4 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10m.
" 5 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
" 6 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.
" 7 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 14m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p.m; Perigee. 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 48-3m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

EFFECT OF BREATHING ON THE HEART.

The papers read at the Royal Society on May 14, at their meeting at Burlington House, were all concerned with biological subjects, says the "Morning Post." Dr. A. D. Waller, in a paper on "The Various Inclinations of the Electrical Axis of the Human Heart," carried a stage further the observations that he has been making more or less continuously since 1889 on the electrical behaviour of the heart. He pointed out that recent work had made it necessary for him to take into account the effect produced on the heart by breathing. The movement upwards of the diaphragm changed the direction of the heart's axis, and in consequence altered both the electrical results that could be observed and the interpretation that had to be put upon them. He showed that as a result of deep breathing it was possible to predict and to obtain a complete reversal of the effect, a negative current being either reduced to zero or appearing as a positive one.

SOIL BACTERIA.

A paper by Mr. H. G. Thornton and Mr. G. Smith on "The Conditions Determining the Growth of Certain Fresh Water and Soil Protista" drew attention to an aspect of a subject which has for some years been arousing considerable interest. The part that has been played by bacteria in the soil has long been recognised, and recently, at Rothamstead and elsewhere, attention has been drawn to the fact that the bacteria which facilitate plant growth are liable to be attacked by other organisms which prey upon them. The "sick" soils that are particularly common in hothouse cultivation have been shown to be due to the way in which the hostile organisms develop under favourable conditions. The paper drew attention to the conditions necessary to the growth of some such organisms, and showed that in addition to the necessity of inorganic constituents being present for the development of the green slime known as Euglena viridis a certain amount of some organic material, such as infusion of hay, was necessary. By varying the quantities they have come to the conclusion that the substances known as amido-acids were necessary for a really strong growth, and that they acted rather as auxiliaries or stimulants than as a main source of food. Experiments on various types of soils showed that bacterial-feeding flagellates were universally present, being most abundant in highly manured soil, while their rapid growth in the presence of bacteria suggested that they were of importance in the economy of the soil.

EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE ON SEEDS.

Mr. Franklin Kidd, in a paper on "The Controlling Influence of Carbon Dioxide in the Maturation, Dormancy, and Germination of Seeds," drew attention to the part played by carbon dioxide in several plant processes. The problem often arose as to why seeds could lie in good germinating conditions without sprouting, and why maturing seeds did not sprout while still on the growing plant. It was a fact of observation that if the covering of the fresh green pea was removed from it an excellent crop could be maintained, and that in some cases of delayed germination in the soil similar treatment was effective in producing germination. Hitherto it has been believed that the efficiency of the treatment was due to the seed coat preventing a supply of oxygen. It had to be remembered, however, that even in the absence of oxygen the tissues were rapidly producing carbon dioxide, and his experiments had shown that moderate quantities of carbon dioxide were able completely to prevent germination, that smaller quantities of the gas progressively retarded germination, while with higher pressures of carbon dioxide injury was caused. Laboratory experiments had been controlled by work in the field, and it had been found that the organic material in the soil produced carbon dioxide and inhibited the germination of the seed in the same way as had been observed in the laboratory. Further, lowering of temperature and a decrease in the oxygen supply intensified the inhibitory action of the carbon dioxide, and it might be concluded that the gas could be regarded as a narcotic agent. Mr. Kidd also pointed out how seeds that normally had only a very short dormant period could have this period increased by preventing the escape from them of carbon dioxide.

300 MILES AN HOUR BY RAIL.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

TRAINS FLY THROUGH THE AIR.

A new and wonderful system, which, it is claimed, will revolutionise high speed traction throughout the world, was demonstrated in London on May 7, before a "Standard" representative and mechanical experts of several of the most important English railways.

This new system, the invention and discovery of a French scientist, M. Emile Bachelet, has at once elicited the offer of a great railway chief to lay down within five miles of London a circuit in order that the enormous speed claimed for it—300 miles an hour—may be tested. This day the system, as demonstrated by a model of large size, did all that was claimed. Among its achievements—

A registered speed of 300 miles an hour was attained.

Automatic propulsion and stopping of the car were secured.

The position of the car at any point during its journey was indicated by electric signals.

Almost absolute absence of all vibration was obtained.

The new system is described as "a railway that runs on a road bed of invisible impulses." The model, erected on four trestles, consisted of two pairs of rails—one to demonstrate the use of the railway for mail or merchandise, and the other for passengers.

RAN AT TREMENDOUS PACE.

A steel cylinder in the one case and a cigar-shaped carriage in the other rested on each pair of rails, which were grooved. Above and in the centre of the rails ran a single-grooved rail in which rested a pair of guiders. M. Bachelet switched on an electric current, and the machine, in each case, rose some eighth of an inch from the rails, and ran along at a tremendous pace. As soon as the current was switched off the cylinder and the carriage came to instant rest.

At regular intervals the rails were spanned by a solenoid, or electro-pulling magnet. Along each side of the track was a series of levitation coils, or bobbins, on which, when not in motion, the vehicles rested. It is in these levitation coils and the solenoids that the secret of this, one of the greatest of modern inventions in locomotion, rests. M. Bachelet, after experiments and research extending over a score of years, has succeeded in lifting steel resting on a basis of aluminium—though copper, gold, and silver are equally effective as base—while brushes running in the grooved rails serve to pick up the electric current. The solenoids, or electro-magnets—which are to be erected every 25 feet—attract the steel-wrought vehicles, which are thus drawn to the magnetic arches, speed through by their own velocity, and thus come within the attraction of the succeeding solenoid. "To discard all technicalities," explained M. Bachelet, "the rapid movement of the train is controlled by the laws of attraction and repulsion."

FLYING THROUGH THE AIR.

But the most extraordinary feature of this most extraordinary invention is the process of levitation, by means of which the vehicles fly through the air without check or hindrance. Never before has it been possible to lift by magnetic waves bodies of enormous weight. As a side experiment M. Bachelet set a steel disc over an isolated coil and challenged any four men to lift it while the current was on. Yet this same steel disc easily raised by a sheet of aluminium one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The real key to the "mystery" lies in a weird-looking box, which M. Bachelet styles a "synchronising interrupter." By means of this instrument—which has several times nearly caused the inventor's death—the summit and foot of electric waves are cut off, and a current which enters at 250 volts re-issues at a voltage of 3,000 or more.

The estimated cost is surprisingly low. M. Bachelet places it at ½d. per pound of merchandise for 300 miles, or one hour's journey. The construction of a line for mail purposes—the object to be first achieved—will be less than £5,000 per mile, while power houses—one every 100 miles—are estimated to cost about £12,000 each. But the system is intended, after further experimental work, to be utilised for the carriage of passengers. It is claimed that it can be adapted to existing railway lines for the conveyance of people "with perfect safety and at lightning speed."

The cigar-shaped model, which demonstrated this, includes two aluminium plates, from which is suspended a long carriage. From one end propellers are to revolve, thus embodying something of the principle of the modern airship. Safety is ensured by the control of electric currents, which can be cut off instantaneously, and the graduation of the "pull" of the solenoids, so that the cars may glide by their own impetus in the case of curves on the railway track.

REMARKABLE TIME-TABLE.

Without entering into scientific details, practical illustrations of what it is believed can be done by this system carry their own explanation. The conveyance of the mails, which are often congested, would be accomplished in the following times:—

London to Manchester or Liverpool, 48 minutes.
London to Fishguard or Plymouth, 45 minutes.
London to Glasgow, 1 hour 15 minutes.
London to Birmingham, 25 minutes.
Calais to Brindisi, 9 hours.
Paris to St. Petersburg, 10 hours.

Local services could also be arranged by control of the electric current. Mails would in all cases be packed in a tube, locked and sealed, and delivered at their destination. "Thus," said the inventor, "a business man would not be kept waiting for his letters, cheques and bonds could be forwarded without irritating delay, and a vast amount of uncertainty and trouble avoided." In the new railway there are no locomotives, no engines, no wheels, and practically no friction.

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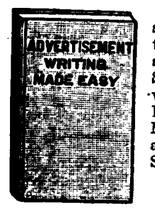

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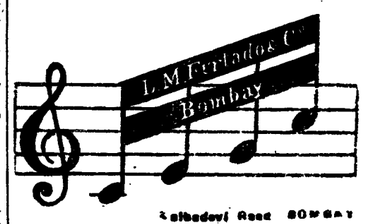
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 1st

May 31st

S. S. Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh	May 19
S. S. Angus	Layzell	Calcutta	May 18
S. S. Alavi	Richardson	Port Soudan	May 19
S. S. Jinsen Maru	Terada	Kobe	April 29
S. S. Dumra	Anderson	Busreh	May 23

June 1st

S. S. Itaura	Chidley	Calcutta	April 24
S. S. Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon	May 9
S. S. Palamcotta	Downing	Durbrn	May 14
S. S. Nicomedia	Cornelien	Bushire	May 26
S. S. City of Benares	Martin	Liverpool	May 9

DEPARTURES.

June 1st

S. S. Orseolo	Chiesa	Colombo & Calcutta
S. S. Hansburg	Huber	Trieste etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer * Lusitania	for	Marseilles etc.
" Ozardo	for	Calcutta etc.
" Jinsen Maru	for	Kobe etc.
" Buyo Maru	for	Rangoon etc.
" Baroda	for	Persian Gulf
" Dumra	for	do
" Palamcotta	for	Durban etc.
"		

* To arrive.

S. S. Silesia:—The Austrian Lloyd S.S. Silesia, left Karachi on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 2nd inst.

S. S. Umzumbi:— The Natal Line S.S. Umzumbi Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 31st ultimo.

S.S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain T. Horscroft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus, 2,520 tons, Captain J. W. Layzell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 18, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Alavi:—The B. & P. S. N. Co's steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain W. H. Richardson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Port Soudan, which port she had left on May 19, with ballast and 7 passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Jinsen Maru, 2,347 tons, Captain T. Terada, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Kobe, which port she had left on April 29, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Itaura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itaura, 3,363 tons, Captain H Chidley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain Kametaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on May 19, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Palamotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. Y Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on May 14, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nicomedia:—The steamer Nicomedia, 2,794 tons, Captain T. Comelien, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, which port she had left on May 26, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Benares:—The City Line steamer City of Benares, 4,477 tons, Captain Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on May 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Orseolo:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chiesi, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Calcutta, with a general and same botton cargo.

S. S. Habsburg:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Habsburg, 2,395 tons, Captain R. Huber, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

P. DOCK.

Monday, June 1st 1914.

Send Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
A Konig	Coltzau	A. S. & Co
B. Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co
C & R Schildturm	Steinert	W. & A. G. & Co
D & E Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
F Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
G. Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer
M Quebra	Tomas	K. N. & Co
N Kaisinga	Exford	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Baron Cawdor	Cashe	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Annan Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K

V. DOCK.

2 Massilia	Thomson	W. & G. & Co
3 Alavi	Richardson	T.M. & Co
4 Westerly Tait	Jones	K. N. & Co
5 Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co
6 Ipaba Maru	Shino	N. J. K
7 Silverdale	Mc.Leod	D. N. & Sons
8 Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
9 Wachtfels	Hansen	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Nasseria	McDougall	K. N. & Co
14 Lhasa	Manely	W. & Co
15 Garcia	Ellis	M. M. & Co
16 Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co
	W.W.D.D.	
Baroda	Horscroft	M.M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Persia	Scampicchio	A. L. S. N. & Co
6 Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
9 Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
1 Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Soostrl

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzell	
Bandra	Mando	M. M. & Co.
Bombay	Perkins	W. & A. G. & Co
Birchfield	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	S. M. & Co
City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
Elsa	Isaksen	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Isaran	Watson	T. M. & Co
Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & O.
Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
Kandelfels	Otker	W. & A. G. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Carbush	M. M. & Co
Variesbad	Belmarz	A. L. S. N. Co
Masilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co
Nicomedia	Comelion	
Paiwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
Quillota	Foss	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sutherland	Longstad	W. & A. G. &Co
Tasvani	Kass A. M.	Kwat & Co
Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & C

EXPORTS.

June 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co., 2,120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 340 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 550 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 40 bales wool, M. Jaferbhoy, 980 cwts. linseed cake, S. Pestonji and Co., 2,000 cwts. groundnut and kardee cake, T. Morrison and Co., 10,037 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co., 106 bales wool, The Bombay Co., 46 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR OPORTO.

MASSILIA (s) 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

MASSILIA (s) 125 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co., 450 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

MASSILIA (s) 650 bales cotton, 1,632 cwts. wheat, 3,635 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers, 7 cwts. karanjia seed, N. Fatehally and Co.

DUMBEA (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 19 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR GHENT.

BASSANO (s) 4 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.

FOR HULL.

BASSANO (s) 263 cwts. castor seed, G. Bhimji.

IRAN (s), 1,600 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers, 1,800 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 2,366 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 1,210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 220 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 55 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co., 605 bales cotton, The N. F. and C. Corporation, 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji, 1,000 cwts. rapeseed, Sanday and Co., 440 bales cotton, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CLAN CHATTON (s) 68 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 240 cwts. cowhorns and 600 cwts animal hoops, E. C. Nanji, 1,976 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers.

SCHILDTURM (s) 495 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.

SCHILDTURM (s) 172 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 4,000 cwts. linseed L. Dreyfus and Co., 12 bales cotton fly, N. Moti.

WACHTFELS (s) 628 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 220 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 156 bales cotton, D. Mody and Co., 4,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 100 cwts. groundnut oil cake, Dorabsha and Co., 33 bales cowhides, H. Gannon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

SILVERDALE (s) 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co., 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 4,800 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

SUTHERLAND (s) 78,299 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

SUTHERLAND (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

PERSIA (s) 116 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 110 bales cotton, Soloman Brothers, 55 cwts. animal guts, Ad. Meyer.

AMBRA (s) 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 165 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co., 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 330 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR VENICE.

AMBRA (s) 100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

KASINGA (s) 6,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Brothers, 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Brothers, 103 cwts. gum kadaya, S. Khetter and Co., 4,125 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

MALAY MARU (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

INABA MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

MALAY MARU (s) 700 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 160 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

MALAY MARU (s) 950 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 150 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co., 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

INABA MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

ANNAN MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

ANNAN MARU (s) 120 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

ANNAN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

SILESIA (s) 918 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 15 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

ASSAYA (s) 510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kandalfeld from Hamburg, Agent W. and A. Graham and Co., 700 casks cement, 125 boxes candles, 38 cases clocks, 99 cases locks, 60 drums bleeching powder, 7 kegs, 648 cases, 25 drums, and 105 casks, aniline colour, 11 cases, 1 keg, and 2 drums, alizarine, 150 bags farina, 1 package ivory, 120 cases beer, 20 cases rum, 1,450 cases, 25 drums, and 15 hogsheads spirits, 285 cases wine, 4 cases essential oil, 43 case oil cloth, 1 case perfumery, 170 cases condensed and sterilized milk, 1,210 bundles copper sheets and squares, 1,200 bundles and 20 cases yellow metal sheets, 100 barrels and 240 casks lubricating oil, 10 cases printing paper, 77 cases and 684 bales paper, 494 cases, 25 cans, 96 casks, 312 drums and 326 kevs paints and colours, 15 cases soap, 5 cases provision, 30 bales cotton yarn, 103 cases and 2 bales cotton goods, 5 cases cotton and woollen goods, 27 cases woollen goods, 2 bales knitting wool, 5 bales and 2 cases berlin wool, 1 case silk, 32 cases cotton and silk goods.

S. S. Koweit from Jeddah, Agent Arab Steamers Company, 5 cases and 4 boxes specie.

S. S. Visigath from Cardiff, Agent W. and A. Graham and Co., 5,402 17/20 tons coal.

S. S. Palamcotta from Durban, Agent M. M. and Co., 2,001 tons coal, 10 bags beans, 110 bags napupa seed, 328 bags cowries, 020 bundles cloves, 3 cases tortoise shells, 15 pieces 8 cases and 6 tusks ivory, 2 cases kaddy shells, 1 case rhino horns, 3 cases hippo teeth, 21 bags linsed, 940 cases Colombo wood, 6 cases empty cylinders.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agent M. M. and Co., 327 bundles, 410 baskets and 198 boxes dates, 2 bundles specie, 65 bags rice, 305 bags gramdall, 175 bags gram, 71 bags barley, 85 bags harba seed, 359 bags rape seed, 5 bags cummin seed, 240 boxes fazes, 56 bags wheat otta, 9 bags, 197 cases dried fruits and 12 bags white jeera.

S. S. Baroda from Busreh, Agent M. M. and Co., 591 boxes dates, 34 bags raisins, 2 cases fish maws, 5 bundles shark fins, 129 bundles dry fish, 1,032 bags sardins, 25 bundles salted fish, 1 case and 13 bundles shariff, 8 bundles attari, 1 case m. o. p. shells, 2 cases t. shells, 58 bundles specie, 4 bundles cow hides, 24 bundles skins, and 12 bundles wool.

MISSIONS' RECORD YEAR.

DEBTS WIPED OUT AND LARGER INCOMES SECURED.

An examination of the balance sheets of the larger missionary societies presented at the annual meetings just held reveals in practically every case a very satisfactory financial position, says the "Daily News."

A year ago several of the most important societies were in serious financial difficulties, and schemes of advance were being either abandoned or converted into plans for withdrawal. In every case, however, the necessity has provided the required stimulus, and the lost ground has in most cases been more than recovered.

The Church Missionary Society began its year with a debt of £78,000. A suggestion to reduce the work was emphatically vetoed, and a call was made for a special fund of £100,000. As a matter of fact £102,000 has been received, the ordinary income of the society increasing at the same time to the highest figure at which it has ever stood—over half a million.

With the London Missionary Society the case has been very similar. A special appeal for £100,000 was made, and £80,000 is already either promised or paid—sufficient to wipe out the accumulated debt completely. The ordinary subscriptions meanwhile have increased to a figure £10,000 above that of the previous twelve months, and the retrenchment actually decided on has been deferred.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has had a record subscription list of £250,585, or £34,000 in excess of the previous year; the Wesleyans have completed a Mission Centenary Fund of over a quarter of a million with no detriment to their regular subscriptions; the Baptist Missionary Society, in spite of the pressure on its supporters of the £250,000 sustentation fund has exceeded its last year's income by over £3,000 and at the same time almost wiped out a debt of £9,000.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 1st June.

IMPORT OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 8½ lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report in this market. Rates are steady but business is slack.

We quote:—

	s. d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T. T. ready	1 3 15-16
D D. mail	1 3 15-16
T T. forward. Augst.	1 3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 5-32
" " forward, July	1 4 5-32
" " 6 m-s ready	1 4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	169½
Marks " "	138¼
60 days Hongkong	141
" " Shanghai	188½
" " Japan	150½

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in Lonodon was 1/8 lower both for ready and forward at 26 and 26 1/8 respectively. The Local Market opened easier at 75—15 for ready and the settlement, but has improved 3 annas during the day and a moderate business has been done.

We quote —	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	2	0
1st Settlement	76	2	0
2nd Settlement	76	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 29th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	30	34,405
B. B. & C. I. Railway	60	72,915

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a rise of about one anna was reported during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10-6 but gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-11-6 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds charged hands at Rs. 102-10 (long-dated.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not display and fluctuations and a fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

Davids stood unchanged at Rs. 488¾ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 440.

Standards changed hands at Rs. 1,035 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,025.

Kohinoors kept in demand at Rs. 735.

Luxmi Cotton improved to Rs. 1,085.

Crescents were quoted at Rs. 106-4, Currimbhai at Rs. 207-8 and Finlays at Rs. 291-4.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 192-8.

Bank of Bombay shares kept steady at Rs. 1,640 and Central India at Rs. 19.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 78-8 and Deferred at Rs. 142.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 129.

In Press shares new Mofussils were placed at Rs. 865.

Oriental Life Inurance Co., shares changed hands at Rs. 555.

COTTON.

The New York and Liverpool Markets having been closed on Saturday, there are no private cables to hand. New Orleans was 2 and 4 points up for futures. New York is open to-day and the Bureau Report will be issued there at 12 (noon). It will be received here late to-night, and *if possible*, we shall give the figures of the average condition lower down in our report.

The Local Market opened quiet but steady with prices practically unchanged. A small business has been done during the day in old and new crops for forward delivery. Prices have remained unchanged to the close. Most operators are awaiting the Bureau Report.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry and prices are steady.

The following extract is from the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" under date 1st May.

"Owing to the belief that the old crop options in the local cotton market are more open to manipulation than is ordinarily the case, attention has of late centred on the new crop months, with traders closely watching the weather map. Continued reports of unsettled weather over much of the south-western part of the belt, together with complaints of delayed farm work, have caused a rather bullish feeling as regards the new crop situation. Bearing in mind the need of a very large yield this season the trade feels that the market, at least during the early part of the growing season, will be more than usually sensitive to crop vicissitudes. It is an ascertained fact that the crop is not getting an early start, and, while the outlook is far from alarming, there is no doubt that higher temperatures are urgently needed over the entire belt, in addition to clear weather, so that farmers in the south-west can complete planting. Should the unfavourable weather continue the crop will have a very late start, and experience shows that a late crop never turns out to be a large one, as it is more open to the activities of the boll weevil and more susceptible to damage from early frost.

A RECORD YIELD NEEDED.

"The rapidly decreasing visible supply and ever-increasing consumption are impressing upon the trade the need of a record yield this year, and while it is felt that the farmers will do all in their power to obtain this result, they well remember that nature has to be contended with and that the weather during the growing season is the most important factor. May is said to be one of the most critical months for the crop, as it is this month that shapes the entire outlook. However, there are many in the trade who are not seriously impressed by the talk of delayed farm work or of a late start for the crop. These people claim that the land preparations, the good season in the ground, the unusually heavy use of fertilisers, and the more general knowledge of scientific cultivation give every promise of a bountiful crop if there is anything like normal weather from now on. Almost every spring it is reported that the crop is several weeks late, but when the early movement is taken into consideration it is found to be much heavier than the previous season's and it has shown a decided tendency to increase yearly. Favourably weather during May it is claimed, will give the crop the best start it has had for many years owing to the excellent condition of the soil.

WEATHER AND LABOUR.

"Heavy rains have continued over much of the South-western part of the cotton belt and preparations have been further delayed. Many of the low lands in Central and Eastern Texas are reported to have been flooded by the incessant rains, and it will be some time before planting can be resumed. Only light, scattered showers have fallen in West and North Texas, and this section is said to be in need of moisture, as well as parts of Northern Oklahoma. Hardly more than half the crop has been planted in the Central and Southern part of Texas, and late reports indicate that very little planting has been accomplished in the northern part of the State. Despite the fact that it was believed that the troubles in Mexico would curtail labour, it is claimed that labour is plentiful owing to the large number of refugees. Where cotton is up, however, stands are said to be good, and most advices say that with anything like favourable weather the greater part of the backwardness can easily be recovered. Heavy rains have also delayed planting operations in the Central States, but the conditions there, apart from being several weeks late, are not considered bad.

"There will not be any overflow of the Mississippi River to contend with this season, and it is believed that in the end the crop in those States will be an early one, and thus eliminate a great deal of the damage from the ravages of the boll weevil. Cold weather has prevailed in the Eastern States, with little rainfall, and parts of Georgia and the Carolinas are said to be in need of good rains. Farm work is up to normal, and while planting is backward it is not so retarded as in the Western section of the belt. However, many sections of South Georgia and South Carolina report that cotton is up to good stands, with the outlook very promising. Taking the belt as a whole the crop is from one to two and a half weeks late, but considering the excellent season in the ground normal weather ought to produce another record crop. As to the acreage, leading authorities estimate that there will be an increase of 1.5 to 3 per cent."

Since the above was written the weather has been unfavourable in many parts of the cotton belt, and the crop has deteriorated.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals		217		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	227			"
Do.	209			June
Do.	214			July
M.G. Kandeish	214	204		June
Do.	217	207		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	255			Jan. 1915
Do.	227			June
Do.	230			July
M.G. Broach			287	March 1915
Do.	273			June
Do.	276			July
M.G. Muttia.	210	198		
Do.	213	201		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			251	June-July
M.G. Westerns			255	"
H.G. Westerns			250	"
M.G. Compta			276	"
M G. Miraj			284	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	15	6	R. T
White Delhi Sept.	5	15	3	"

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B. T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	9	3	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	3	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	9	0	R T.

Teeleseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
85 % Bold White	55	8	0
Black Kutai	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	8	0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
Mahrati ready	34	0	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs	a	p
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m on Saturday.

Cotton	12,652 Bales.
Wheat	12 778 Cwts.
Linseed	9,848 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	4,098 "
Gingellyseed	Nil. "
Poppyseed	905 "
Groundnuts	2,493 "
Castorseed	4,698 "
Rice	3,064 "
Myrabollams	6,474 "
Cottonseed	27,835 "
Mowraseed	Nil. "
Gram	2,945 "
Jowar	6,697 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	254 "

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have sent ti us their following weekly circular, dated 14th May:—

GOLD.

About £700,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was a demand from France.

In the absence of competition, the price fell on Monday to 77/9½., and on Tuesday to the minimum of 77/9. per ounce standard.

Owing to a rise in the French exchange yesterday, remittance of gold to that country ceased to be profitable, for the time being, as an exchange operation.

The shipment to India is £204,125.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 8th £25,000. in sovereigns from Brazil.

May 11th 23,000. in sovereigns from Brazil.

May 13th 25,000. in sovereigns from S. America.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

May 11th £75,000. in sovereigns for the Continent.

May 12th 50,000. in sovereigns for Java.

The net efflux during the week was £52,000.

The sum of £200,000 in gold was engaged in New York for shipment to Berlin, and of £400,000 for shipment to Paris.

The net import of gold into India for the month of April, 1914, was £1,265,533 (approximately).

The Director of the United States Mint estimates the gold production of the world for 1913 as $455,000,000 or £93,850,000.

The gold output of the Transvaal mines for April was £2,904,924 compared with £2,917,346 for March, 1914, and £3,334,358 for April, 1913.

SILVER.

The market has been apathetic, and business, as a rule on a small scale.

In these circumstances, prices responded sensitively to any excess of buying over selling, or vice versa.

On the whole, buyers have been less in evidence, and prices were disposed to sag in the earlier part of the week.

A fair enquiry has arisen from the Indian Bazaars during the last day or so, and has imparted more tone to the market.

Some Mexican silver, doubtless refined and exported from Mexico City long during and delayed in transit, has been sold during the week. This is likely to be the last sale from that quarter for the present.

A clear conception of the relative position occupied by Mexico as a producer of silver can be obtained by supposing a bar, 1,000 ozs. in weight, to be composed of metal drawn proportionately from the different countries which contribute to the world's supplies. Basing the figures on the returns for 1911, 350 ozs. would be of Mexican origin, so that the 1,000 oz. bar would shrink automatically to 650. ozs. if Mexican supplies entirely ceased.

267 ozs. would be from the soil of the United States of America, and 145 ozs. from that of Canada. Thus, 762 ozs. more than three-quarters of the bar would be obtained from the North American continent alone.

The remaining 238 ozs. would be provided as follows. 75 ozs. from Australasia, 75 ozs. from Europe, 62 ozs. from South and Central America, 22 ozs. from Asia, and 4 ozs. from Africa.

The way in which the bar would have to be diveded in proportion to the consumption of the different continents is more difficult to ascertain, for statistics both of coinage and manufacture include old material utilised afresh, and though the total amount used for coinage is fairly constant, its distribution as regards different countries varies year by year.

One thing is very certain, Asia which only contributes 22 ozs. of the bar, absorbs the lion's share, and is prepared to utilize, in one form or another, over 500 ozs. of the contents.

An Indian Currency Statement cabled on the 11th instant shows a reduction in the Note Issue of 35 lakhs. The holding of rupees is unchanged, but under the denomination of Gold in India a reduction of 40 lakhs is shown.

The stock in Bombay has risen from £240,000 to £290,000. The up-country demand is reduced from 225 to 125 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,765,000 in sycee or currency an increase of £20,000 and of £40,000 in bars a decrease of £35,000.

A shipment of £50,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1/16d. lower than that fixed a week ago, but that for 2 mos. delivery is the same.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

May 8.	27 1/16	cash 27 1/16	2 mos.
May 9.	27 1/16	cash 27 1/8	2 mos.
May 11.	27	cash 27	2 mos.
May 12.	26 7/8	cash 27 15/16	2 mos.
May 13.	26 15/16	cash 27	2 mos.
May 14.	26 15/16	cash 27	2 mos.
Average for the week	26.979	cash 27.020	2 mos.

Bank Rate ..... 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day bare business was put through.

The transactions included:—

Coal,—Auckland 3½; Bhalgora 24½; Baraboni 13½; Jumoni 5; Kuardi 12 7/8; National 5½; Matagara 1½; Raneegunge 22 1/8.

Jute,—Albion (ord) 194; Balvedere (pref) 106; Delta (ord) 129; Kankinarrah (ord) 192.

Tea,—Atul 13½; Deesai and Parbuttia 112; Eastern Cachar 101; Singell 57½; Inkvar 220.

Miscellaneous,—Newring (mills) (pref) 82; Port (shipping) 16.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GHASWALA.—Last night, at Poona, Gustadjee Framjee, son of Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla. Funeral this morning.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon leaves Mahableshwar for Ootacamund and other places in Southern India.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Bombay Insolvency Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

June 1.

185 Leave.—The ndermentioned is granted leave of absence for 4 Months from 1st June to 30th September 1914:—
No. 1122 Gunner G. Leach No. 1 Company.

185 Signalling Class.—Thursday 4th June 1914: The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 4th June 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

182 Arms and Equipments.—All Members should return their Arms and Equipments to Head Quarters as early as possible.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 2.

376 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 3rd Inst.—"C" & "F" Coa. Class Firing.
Thursday 4th Inst. "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 5th Inst., "A" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 6th Inst., "F" and "C" Cos. Class Firing.
Sunday 7th Inst., Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 & 300 Yards, Classes A. B. & C.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

377 Leave.—No. 6581 Vol. A. E. Kelly, "A" Coy. is granted leaves of absence from 30th May to 30th November 1914.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bom. Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

RAIN LAST NIGHT.

A slight shower, lasting about five minutes, fell in the Fort at about midnight.

DEBTS LEAD TO SUICIDE.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Acting Coroner, Mr. Lattey held an inquest on the body of Sitibai, a Hindu woman, agd 28 years. The deceased who lived in Falkand Road, was heavily in debt and was much depressed in mind owing to the creditors making constant demands for their money. On Sunday evening she was found lying unconscious in her bed suffering from opium poisoning, and a doctor was sent for, but she died before his arrival. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Monday, 11 attacks and 8 deaths from plague 1 attack of small-pox and 4 attacks and 3 deaths from cholera, were reported in Bombay City, the total mortality from all causes being 84. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 105 and on that of 1912, 98. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Parel 3, Sewri 1, Sion 1, Kamatipura 1, Tarwadi 1, Kumbharwada 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Dongri 1, and Umarkadi 1. On Saturday last 1,417 rats were caught in different parts of the City by the Municipal rat-catchers. Out of these, 48 were found to be plague stricken, A Ward contributing 4, B Ward 17, C Ward 19, D Ward 2, E Ward 2, and F and G Wards nil.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

An inquest was held at the Morgue, yesterday, by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Acting Coroner, on the body of Uma Balaji (50), a Hindu labourer, who was the victim of a motor car accident in Victoria Road on Sunday afternoon. The motor car was owned by Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, and it appears from the evidence that while it was being driven along the road by one Alexander Pearse, a hay cart blocked its way. The driver turned to the right to get ahead of the cart, and saw the deceased and another man in front to him. They moved aside in opposite directions, the deceased towards the right hand side of the road, where some water pipes had been laid. Finding it difficult to walk over the pipes he came back, and dodged about. Finally, he got in front of the motor car and was caught by the mud-guard. He was knocked down and struck his head against one of the pipes. He was killed on the sport. The car was stopped after it had proceeded two on three paces after the accident.

It was alleged by one of the witnesses that the car came suddenly upon the deceased and no born was blown. He further alleged that the car was going fast and said that he inferred this from the fact that it was not stopped in time to save the deceased.

The jury returned a vrdict of accidental death.

TODDY DRAWER'S FATAL FALL.

DIES WITHIN THREE HOURS.

Kistoolia Babli De Souza, a Goanese toddy-drawer, aged about 60 years, of Tara, while climbing down one of the trees fell, and sustained serious cerebral and other injuries. He was removed to Tara, where he died within three hours of the accident.

BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT.

AN AMENDING BILL.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, has been published. The following is the statement of "objects and reasons":—

There are no special reasons why suits, to which an officer of Government is a party, either as a Court of Wards or as a delegate or manager or guardian appointed by the Court of Wards, should be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of Subordinates Judges. Such cases are similar to those provided for in sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of the proviso to section 32 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869. Many of these suits are of a trivial nature, and it is a hardship to parties other than the Court of Wards to be obliged to come long distances for matters which can be disposed of with perfect propriety by Subordinate Courts.

A proposal to amend the Court of Wards Act on the lines of the present Bill was made at the time of the recent amendment of the latter Act, but the Select Committee on the Court of Wards Amendment Bill, while approving of the proposal, were of opinion that the amendment should not be made in the Court of Wards Act, but in the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869.

THE MONSOON.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF AN EARLY BURST.

The monsoon is still apparently as far away from Bombay as ever, and the prospects of an early burst are not particularly hopeful. On Saturday evening there were for a short time heavy clouds which appeared to promise rain, but they gradually dispersed, and on Sunday and yesterday the skies were quite clear again. The maximum shade temperature registered in the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 92.5, which is a slight decrease on the two previous days; and humidity was also two degrees below normal.

The sea is rough off Colombo, but smooth all down the western coast of India.

In east Kathiawar and Gujerat there has been a good deal of rain during the week-end, and the forecast says showers are again likely in Kathiawar and Gujerat.

WEATHER AT SEA.

Captain J. W. Layzell, of the s.s. Angus which arrived on Saturday from Calcutta reports having met strong winds from South to Westerly South-West in the Bay of Bengal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Dumra, Captain Andersen, which arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, met with rough sea during the voyage.

The Japan line steamer Buyo Maru, which arrived yesterday from Rangoon, reports having fallen in with strong breeze and rough sea during the voyage.

VALUE OF AUTO-SUGGESTION.

Dr. Lipinska, a Laureate of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, delievered a lecture on "Auto- suggestion" at the Lyceum Club on May 14. She pointed out that suggestion was an act by means of which one tended to introduce an idea into the brain, and to make the idea accepted by it. Ato-suggestion seemed to imply that we, ourslves, introduced the idea in our brain, but this was an error; we had not always the choice of our ideas. One of the essential conditions of unhealthy auto-suggestion was desequilibrium, or want of balance. Nervous desequilibrium was a canvas on which was depicted all kinds of auto-suggestions in neurasthenic and hysterical cases. Auto-suggestion might, however, occur also in well-balanced subjects. The development of the character and of the will was based on it, and it constituted the action of the mind on the body. We had been accustomed to see in the body and in the mind two entirely distict worlds. As a matter of fact the traditional dualism did not exist. The mind had not obstacles to overcome in order to act on the body; according to Bernheim it acted directly. Dr. Lipinska went on to say that auto-suggestion had an application for the health of the mind and the bory. By it we might correct over-impressionability, the tendency, to anger, as also to timidity, to stage-fright, and to intellectual torpor, but in order to develop our characters we must be balanced, conscious, and stimulated by teh desire of perfecting ourselves. For nervous subjects, auto-suggestion would be particularly helpful for the accomplishment of voluntary acts which they were unable to execute.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BILL-COLLECTOR ROBBED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Mitha Gela and three others with theft.

It appears that the complainant, Parmanand Bandeshar, a bill collector for Abdullali Fazulbhoy, of Kaka Bazar, was taking monies belonging to his firm, when he had his pockets picked, eight thousand rupee and three hundred rupee currency notes being stolen. He reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused on suspicion. A remand in police custody was granted in order to make further enquiries.

YOUNG COOLY'S THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged a Hindu boy named Raja Rama with criminal breach of trust in respect of one dozen mangoes, a tin of salmon, a tin of condensed milk, and a quantity of beef and vegetables.

The prosecution case was that Mrs. Mary Norton gave her purchases at the Crawford Market on Friday morning to the accused, to be taken to the Wari Bunder tram terminus, while she went there on a tram car. The accused disappeared, but was arrested by the police the next day.

The accused told the Magistrate that he ate the salmon, the mangoes and the vegetables, and drank the milk, but threw away the beef.

He was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Monday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sutton charged Mahadeo Yesu, a Hindu, with theft, as a servant, of a pearl necklace, two diamond rings and a gold bangle of the collective value of Rs. 2,879, belonging to Bai Manekbai, daughter of the late Mr. Shivji Dharamsey.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 8th May the complaint who lived at Walkeshwar gave the ornaments to one of her servants, named Amthalal, to put them in a box. Amthalal did go and handed back the key of the box to the complainant. The accused, who was present when this happened, disappeared three days later when the key of the box was also found missing. The box was thereupon broken open, when the ornaments were found missing. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused at Harnai and recovered the two rings and the pearl necklace from him.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVORCE BANNED.

BISHOP ON THE CHURCH AND STATE.

The report of the Royal Commission on Divorce and questions of diocesan finance were discussed at the London Diocesan Conference, which was opened on May 6 at Church House, Westminster, under the presidency of the Bishop of London, says "The Standard." An important resolution on the minority report of the Divorce Commission was carried after considerable discussion. Among those present were such doughty representatives of the laity as Lord Halifax, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., and Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., the general attendance, especially during the afternoon, being exceptionally large.

In his presidential address the Bishop of London, after a sympathetic reference to the sudden death of Mr. Silvester Horne, said that the fact that the Church of England had principles of its own and a life of its own as an independent branch of the great Catholic Church of Christ had an immediate bearing on the marriage question. It was impossible, he declared, to allow any outside body, even if that body were the Imperial Parliament, to dictate to a living Church the terms on which it was to admit people to Communion, or to say whether or not it was to marry divorced persons or those who were not baptised. He had often said that if the Church were disestablished it would be over the marriage question, and not over the ritual question, but, personally, he saw no reason why the Church and State with their very different ideas should not go on side by side.

VIEWS ON MARRIAGE.

The State had its own views about marriage and its registry offices in which to carry them out, and members of the Church had no desire to domineer over their fellow-citizens, but only to influence them as much as possible in a Christian direction. Similarly, Churchmen desired the same liberty for themselves, and it was pure tyranny, which they must resist to the utmost, that the ideas of another body should be imposed upon the Church. It was one thing, for instance, to argue from a Church point of view that the Eastern Church was right about the "innocent party" and the Western Church wrong, but it was quite another thing to argue that because a Bill in Parliament became an Act the Church must, *ipso facto*, change its ideals and its practices. No self-respecting Church could possibly submit to that (applause).

On the motion of the Rev. T. A. Lacey, seconded by the Rev. A. E. Oldroyd, a resolution was adopted in amended form as follows:—"That this conference tenders thanks to the signatories of the minority report of the Divorce Commission, and is of opinion that legal divorce should be restrained within the narrowest limits possible; that divorce should not, as a matter of course, set either of the parties free to contract a fresh marriage; that Churchmen should use every influence to get the remarriage of guilty divorcees forbidden by law"—an amending clause on the motion of Rev. Barton V. Mills—"and that a strict observance of the teaching of the Church in regard to marriage and divorce should be required of all members of the Church, under pain of effective spiritual censures."

SPORTING NEWS.

THE REFREE IN BOXING.

OLD AND NEW METHODS.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES.

In no other game—not even in catch-as-catch-can wrestling—are the functions of the referee so important as in boxing, says the boxing critic of "The Times." The fact that he has to keep the score, as well as control the contest, makes his work more perplexing and perilous than that of the person who stands for "the conscience of the game" in any other theatre of athletic warfare. It is the necessity of acting as score-keeper which troubles him most of all; for a bout of modern boxing is so swift and kaleidoscopic an affair that absolute accuracy in the computation of "points" is out of the question, and all that is humanly possible is a close approximation to the statistical truth.

It is the rule in professional contests that the referee shall award a maximum of five points at the end of each round to the better man, or five to each if he considers they have done equally well—or equally badly. In assigning each man his modicum of points—say five to one and three to the other—he must take into consideration the comparative skill shown in defence as well as in offence, and, in the event of equality on that basis, the preference should be given to the boxer who does the most leading. As even the trained eye of a long experienced referee cannot keep an arithmetically accurate record of the blows that have been landed or evaded—remember there are four hands at work and hitting at lightning speed especially in a mix-up—it should be obvious that his award (5 to 3) at the end of the round is in the nature of a personal impression of what has really happened. At the close of the contest he tots of the points given to either combatant, and the larger aggregate carries with it the victor's prize and the prestige of victory, which is often worth very much more than the purse provided.

In the circumstances it is surprising that the referee's decision is so often accepted with equanimity by a gathering of more or less disinterested spectators. Of course, it is not nearly so often acceptable to the loser. Even when he has been obviously outpointed throughout he is still apt to think he has won—for the delusion that he is unconquerable cannot be pounded out of the man who loves a fight for fighting's sake and is, in point of fact, his most valuable asset. Even when such heroes have the misfortune to be knocked out, they think they have won when the awakening comes.

FOUR QUALIFICATIONS.

The referee, like the poet, is born as well as made for his business; in many cases his competence has the quality of genius. His indispensable qualifications are four in number. In the first place, he must be an incorruptible sportsman; neither patriotism nor any baser predilection must play the smallest part in his decision. As sportsmen, it is pleasant to know, English referees have the highest reputation in all pugilistic countries; the American or French boxer very well knows that he is always sure of fair play in an English ring, that the fact that he is a foreigner will not count against him in the slightest degree. It is true that the English referee's disapproval of American or Americanized tactics, though such tactics are neither illegel nor essentially unsportsmanlike, may be reflected in the former's score-sheet. But the stranger within our ropes is intelligent enough to see that this is the result of an antiquated conception of the science and art of modern boxing, not the outcome of a desire to discriminate against the foreigner. Secondly, the competent referee must have a thorough knowledge of boxing. It is not necessary that he should be, or have been, a skilful boxer himself; jus as it is not necessary that a man should have been a cook to be a connoisseur of cookery. It is a truism that professional boxers very seldom make good referees, though they have been champions in their day; and one may add that some of our veteran referees, who were distinguished amateurs in their prime, are handicaped by a personal predilection for the open style of boxing which has long since been abandoned by all boxers who wish to weave their way into the world's championship class.

Thirdly, the competent referee must be able to make up his mind at once in an emergency and act decisively. He is not infallible, but he must none the less at times assume a more than Papal infallibility. To take an example, it is an all-important part of his duty to see that a man does not receive unnecessary punishment, which may lead to the most serious consequences. It is often very difficult to tell when the weaker combatant is really in danger; he may have been floored repeatedly, have his face covered with blood, be weak on his kness, and yet have the strength left in him to go on and even win in the long run. Here experience comes into play; there is a look in the hopelessly-beaten boxer's eyes which is a danger-signal and not to be ignored by a competent referee. In all such cases the controller of the contest must come to a decision at once and act decisively—otherwise the game may get a black eye, so to speak. Fourthly, the referee must have that power of personality which enables a man to enforce his authority silently, invisibly, inscrutably. Professional boxers, in some respects a child-like race have a childish cunning for detecting a referee's lack of will-power. No knowledge of the game can compensate for the lack of the masterfulness which is so hard to defino, so definitely felt—not only in boxing but also in such games as football, where the referee can make or mar a match according as his personality is strong or weak.

THE CONTROL OF A CONTEST.

There is no denying that the old-fashioned referee is a masterful person; you have only to look at him to see that he is the most important person in the hall; more important even that the eager, highly-skilled athletes smiting one another in the ring. He sits at a comfortable distance from the ropes; he wears a silk hat as an emblem of authority. Now and again he tells the boxers to musio. "break" or "stand back, both," or names one of them for "holding"—sometimes he gets the name wrong, but such small mistakes come out even in a 20-round contest, unless one of the men happens to have an un-English predilection for in-fighting.

It is not easy to see how he keeps the score; nevertheless he keeps it in spite of his distance from the scene of operations. A mix-up occurs and the spectators give tongue, especially those who have backed their fancy. The referee rises and rebukes the offenders. Th voice of a second is lifted up; he is at once rebuked by the referee in a tone of quiet good-humour. Quite right; it is one of the referee's functions to keep order among the retinues of seconds, though the control of too exuberant seat-holders might perhaps be left to others. There is another mix-up and the uproar among the spectators begins again; in the bubbub the boxers re unable to hear the referee's orders. He stands up and stops the fight and addresses the men; if they will not obey orders (even when unheard) he will send them out of the ring. Later on, he tells the less skilful man that he is boxing with an open glove. Quite right again; it is an unfair practice which is becoming far too common nowadays. So the contest goes on, and eventually the decision is rendered. The decision is right; if it were not, it would be righteous in accordance with the ideas of all who think pugilists ought to "stand up and box" instead of plugging away at close quarters. Long experience has given this masterful referee an instinct for judging form; as a paternal referee who is also something of a showman he is unique.

The next picture: the boxers are busy in the ring, and a quiet, mild-looking man in evening dress moves about inside the ropes, always taking up the position in which he gets the best view of the operations. Apparently the spectators do not exist so far as he is concerned; they are making a great hullabaloo, but he does not expostulate with them. After all, the noise does not matter so much; he is near enough to the boxers to make sure that they hear his warnings. One of the men adroitly tucks the other's busy left arm under his right; the referee says nothing, but taps the offending member significantly and the imprisoned left is at once extricated. A spell of in-fighting comes on; the referee watches what is happening inside in a bent posture, and you may be certain he knows precisely what has offened. One of the men is floored; he rests on one knee listening to the count. With hand extended the referee keeps his opponent back; a wise precaution, for a blow which lands on a man resting with relaxed muscles may have serious consequences, altogether apart from the disqualification of the boxer left on his legs.

In the next round the man who was floored clinches again and again; time, time, time is what he urgently requires. The referee on each occasion breaks the men, walking between them so as prevent the possibility of an unfair blow. Once he nearly gets in the way of a right swing; if he had been wearing a silk hat he would have had to buy another next day. When the time comes for rendering his decision. everybody feels that he has seen more than any of the spectators—more, perhaps, than either of the boxers. His collar looks a wreck; it has been hot work. Some day it will not be regarded as a breach of etiquette if he wears flannels. The paternal stand-off method, which only survives in England, is unquestionably picturesque. But on every other score the never style of refereeing is preferable.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was an excellent muster of members at a meeting of the above Club held on Sunday last.

The opening event was a 10 bird sweep which was won by E. E. Janion with 6 kills and four handicap, R. Kennedy with 6 kills and 2 handicap taking second prize.

Another sweep followed J. Cuninghame with 7 kills and 2 handicap taking 1st prize and W. S. Rogers with a similar number of kills and 1 handicap point taking second prize after shooting off a tie with 3 others with a similar total.

The Nobel Cup Competition claimed 12 entries and W. Fraser and A. O. Baurle each with 8 kills and 2 handicap, made possibles, and on shooting off W. Fraser defeated his opponent by one bird and obtained the holdership of the cup.

A 10 bird sweep at unknown traps and angles followed in which R. Kennedy with 7 kills and 2 handicap was seen to advantage.

A spoon competition came next. D. W. Johnstone with a straight run of 10 kills and 1 handicap was the winner.

The Colt Competition was the final event, one barrel only to be fired, Dr. Suiter with 6 kills and 2 handicap came first and W. S. Rogers with 6 kills and 1 handicap second.

MAHABLESHWAR HINDU GYMKHANA.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES ENTERTAINED.

(From a Correspondent.)

A very enjoyable party was given by the Hindoo Gymkhana at Mahableshwar, on the 30th May, in honour of Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Willingdon. The party was attended by all the leading men in the station with their families, including the members of the Council Government officers, the Maharajas of Rajpipla and Dhanghdhra, and other chiefs now at the Hill station.

A tennis tournament was the most important event of the programme the final in "Singles" was played between Mr. Girdherdas Liladher and Mr. A. P. Pattni, "The Lord Willingdon Championship Challenge Cup" was presented by Her Excellency to the winner, Mr. Girdherdas. Her Excellency also gave prizes to other players in "Open Doubles" "Handicap Singles" and "Handicap Doubles." Amongst the winners were the Maharaja Kumar and Kumar Shri Prithirajpinhji of Rajpipla.

The prizes were offered by the Maharaja of Bhavnager, the Chief of Sangli, Sheth Purshotam Vishram Mawji and Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey.

The Maharaja of Rajpipla thanked Their Excellencies on behalf of the Gymkhana for their presence.

Their Excellencies' Band was in attendance and played an excellent selection of

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharajah of Alwar arrived at Simla on Monday on a short visit.

Mr. R. G. Monteath has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as Additional Member Imperial Legislative Council.

The new houses that are being built in Bankipore, the capital of the new province, are English looking in style. The old-fashioned bungalow type with lofty roofs and low eaves has been discarded.

The 38th Dogras with one section of the 25th Mountain Battery and one section of the 1st Sappers from Roorkee have been warned to proceed next September to Chitval, possibly for two years in relief of the present garrison.

It will be remembered that an improvement on the wireless station at Fort William, Calcutta, has been made—the replacement of the fixed aerial by the new moveable aerial. The same change is now to be made at the Allahabad, Delhi and Jutogh stations.

The "Englishman" advocates the establishment of a military museum for India, in which may be collected and preserved old arms and weapons, which are rusting in various places in India, because it thinks that a collection of old arms, would be of transcending interests to soldiers, historians and other people. It suggests that the museum should be located in the Victoria Memorial.

The following amended rules are published:—

As a rule, salutes will not be fired before 8 o'clock in the morning, nor after retreat. From the 15th April to the 15th October, Salutes will not be fired in the Plains between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., unless specially ordered. They will not be fired on Sunday except to foreign ships of war. In the event of any person entitled to a salute arriving or departing on a Sunday or during non-saluting hours on week days, the salute will be fired at the first opportunity within saluting hours.

Some instructive figures have been compiled in the office of the Director of Statistics showing the average price per lb. realised at the auction sales of tea, presumably in Calcutta, in 1912 and 1913. Last year, of course, prices were generally better all round. The Darjeeling teas, as usual, commanded the best rates the average being 9 as. 4 p. per lb. and Assams come next with 8 as. 2p. per lb. and the Western Dooars third with 7 as. 7 p. per lb. It is to be noted that Dehra Dun teas are now commanding better prices than Kumaon teas.

Twenty-seven warrants have been issued at Shikarpur against the members of the gang who had formed themselves into three parties for the purpose of robbing the public by means of the back-door ruse, the details of which have already appeared in the press. The authorities have come upon a photo of the whole gang and several arrests have already been made. The public of Shikarpur are whole-heartedly co-operating with the authorities in this matter.

It is stated that several railway companies have been asked, by the Anglo-Indian Association to allow the privilege of travelling second class to teachers employed in European and Anglo-Indian Schools on payment of a lower class fare. The matter is likely to come up for consideration at the Railway Conference at Simla, in September next. As these teachers are generally well-paid—much better than Indian teachers—there cannot be any justification for granting a concession to them in railway fare. If it is granted to them, much more should it be to Indian teachers.

Fifty-three joint stock companies were registered in British India in March last with a total nominal capital of over 136 lakhs. Of these ten are bankng and loan companies (24½ lakhs), five insurance (one lakh), one navigation (Rs. 20,000), one railway and tramways (35 lakhs), one printing, publishing and stationery (Rs. 20,000), twenty trading (26½ lakhs), two cotton mills (18 lakhs), one rice mill (one lakh), one mills and presses (one lakh), five tea (13½ lakhs), two coal (4½ lakhs), one gold mine (6 lakhs), one ice manufacturing (2 lakhs) and two other companies—the Eastern Cinematograph Co. and Bandmann Varieties—(2 lakhs). Bengal claims three of the banking companies and Calcutta one, viz., the Central Bank of India. All the Insurance Companies are in Bengal and include the P. and O. Provident Society. The railway company is the Bankura-Damodar River Railway Co. having its head offices in Calcutta.

It has been decided that when privilege leave is granted to a lady nurse of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India detailed for duty on homeward bound transports fitted with special hospital accommodation, such leave shall be reckoned from the date of disembarkation in England and the lady nurse shall be allowed full pay and a detention allowance to be paid in England from the date of arrival at the port of disembarkation at the rate of 10 shillings a day, half rate only for the first and the last days. If the return of a lady nurse to India is delayed in consequence of her taking leave, she will not be entitled to detention allowance in respect of the period of delay. She will, if she desires, be permitted to leave the port of disembarkation during the period of detention but will not be allowed travelling expenses.

The Serampore Police have arrested two men named Nagendranath Bag and A. Rahaman in connection with a bogus lottery case. It appears that a "Fraternity Club" was started at French Chandernagore by Mr. A. Das, with the two accused for the "Grand National Sweep." Some of its transactions having attracted the notice of the French Government Mr. Das was, it is alleged, fined 200 francs. The club then shifted to Baidyabati where Rahaman carried on the business with Nagendra under instructions from Mr. Das. On information from men alleged to have been duped the Police, searched the club premises but nothing incriminating was found. The Police, seized several drawing lists and books at Nagendra's house at Sibpur. It transpired that Rahaman and Mr. Das were the Joint Secretaries. The Police are on the look out for Mr. Das. Accused Rahaman has been detained in "hajut" till the 4th June, but Nagendra has been released.

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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

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TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

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Mr. Charles L. Freeston.
In the "Daily Chronicle."
February 18th, 1914.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 2, 1914.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE SERVICES.

In the "Asiatic Review" for May, which came to hand by the last mail, there is a contribution on "The Future of the Chiefs of India" by a writer who, if we may so infer from his *nom de plume*, "Dewan," has had a considerable experience of the class with whom he deals. While we are in sympathy with his suggestions for the improvement and extension of educational facilities for the Indian nobility, we totally disagree with his view that the State should assume guardianship over younger sons and give them preferential treatment in respect to entry to the public services. In regard to educational facilities, the projected institution at Delhi will doubtless supply a want which has for some time been felt. One central institution of the kind planned for Delhi, along with existing institutions such as the Mayo College at Ajmere, the Daly College at Indore, and the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and others of lesser status, will probably be found quite sufficient for the education of the whole body of Indian Chiefs and members of their families for some time to come. It is not in the multiplication of such institutions, but in raising the standard and the quality of the education given in these institutions, that a true solution to the question may be found. The writer especially examines the prospects of those who will not be called upon to rule, i.e. the younger sons of the ruling houses. He suggests that they should receive special facilities for entering the Indian Civil Service as well as other important services, not excluding even the Regular Army. The writer is doubtless aware that the public services are open to relatives of Chiefs in the same way as they are to others, but if he intends that the scions of the Indian nobility should be allowed to enter the public services on easier terms and without going through the usual processes of competitive examination, then the idea, it is to be feared, must be immediately set aside as altogether impracticable. Why should the State assume this kind of protectorate over a class quite able to look after themselves? Why should careers be found for them when it is unnecessary for most of them to find a livelihood? Their States, not to mention agriculture, commerce and industries, ought to afford room for profitable and congenial employment to younger sons who do not wish to lead a life of idleness. Of course, if they are prepared to enter the public services in the open market they will be welcomed, but any appeal *ad misericordiam* on their behalf is to be entirely deprecated. In regard to commissions in the Indian Army, there are indications that the authorities have long been in favour of opening the Army in a tentative kind of way to the Indian aristocracy. Lord Curzon was thoroughly in earnest over this, and strongly advocated the establishment of one or two special regiments into which younger members of the ruling families might pass after some preparatory training. With this view the Imperial Cadet Corps was formed, but it is no secret that the Corps has not proved altogether successful, and so far Lord Curzon's idea that the Cadets should qualify for commissions in the Regular Army has not yet been fulfilled. Some of the Cadets, however, have gone into the Imperial Service Troops, while a few have been attached to regular battalions of the Indian Army. This is all that has been achieved up to now; moreover, of late there has been a disposition to curtail rather than increase the military prospects of the Government of India's aristocratic proteges. "Dewan" proposes the formation of one or two regiments experimentally to which only selected men should be posted, British officers being gradually eliminated with the exception of the Colonel. In time, of course, the British colonel, too, would have to go, but the writer sensibly realises that as a remote contingency.

The writer of the article does not appear to view with favour the idea of young Indian princes being sent to England to be educated. "After being brought up in England," he declares, "he often becomes dissatisfied with the conditions of life in his State. He loses sympathy with his subjects and finds himself in a position of splendid isolation, and more often than not he comes in contact with Western vices and develops a taste for extravagance." This is altogether a narrow view to take of the results of educational and social facilities to be obtained in England. Education, if it is to be worth the name, should be on the broadest possible basis and to circumscribe it for a class who ought to take full advantage of all available facilities would be a stupid and retrograde act. A visit to England is greatly to be desired for the necessary acquirement of a broad outlook on life, and we think every boy increases his possibilities as a worker if he is allowed to gather experience in the great university of life.

MYSORE'S FINANCES.

The Dewan of Mysore is to be congratulated on the highly satisfactory financial condition of the State as disclosed by the lucid and business-like Appropriation Report, just issued, of the accounts of the Government of Mysore for 1912-13. While on the revenue side the year under notice showed a fair success over the estimated revenue, the large outlays on various useful and productive works on the expenditure side were in no way of an extravagant character. The financial progress of the State is indicated in the following figures for the last two official years:—

	1911-12. Rs.	1912-13. Rs.
Total Revenue ...	2,50,89,894	2,76,06,683
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	2,32,01,282	2,40,78,375

Comparing the Budget for 1912-13 with the actuals, the total revenue of the State showed an increase of over 31 lakhs, while the excess on the expenditure side was only 8¾ lakhs. The Budget provided for a deficit of Rs. 33,46,000, but the accounts have revealed a final surplus of no less than Rs. 35,28,308 against Rs. 18,88,612, which was the surplus at the end of the previous year. In these circumstances the anticipated balance of Rs. 79,17,000 at the end of 1912-13 was turned into an actual balance of Rs. 1,12,15,806. The finances of the Mysore Government were thus improved by nearly thirty lakhs at the end of the year under review. The main causes in the improvement in the revenue are stated to be a better rainfall than was anticipated, and favourable conditions of trade as regards several of the marketable commodities of the State. The improvement under revenue was chiefly observable in the increased receipts under Forests (Rs. 10,88,000), Excise (Rs. 5,33,000), Interest on loans and arrears of revenue (Rs. 2,95,000), Profit and Loss (Rs. 2,95,000) and Railways (Rs. 2,84,000). There were other smaller increases which were to some extent counterbalanced by a fall in land revenue, Rs. 1,48,000, due to a smaller demand on account of arrears. The variation in Forests was the result of the record price of Rs. 940 per ton secured in sandalwood auction sales. How profitable this source of revenue to the Government of Mysore is will be seen from the fact that nearly 60 per cent of the revenue from Forests is derived from this scented tree alone. As regards the excess under Excise, it is explained as being due to "keener competition in Excise contracts and increased consumption of arrack and toddy." This explanation may be right from the financial point of view, but one regrets that even in an Indian State and with an enlightened Maharaja and a conscientious Dewan like Mr. Visveshwaraiya, the revenue from Excise should be allowed to advance year by year by such bounds as noticed in the year under consideration. It is to be hoped that before he lays down his office, Mr. Visveshwaraiya, who is reputed to be a zealous social reformer, will devise measures to keep down the consumption of liquor in the State within proper and moderate bounds. Coming to railway receipts, we notice that increased passenger traffic and heavier bookings of food grains, cotton seeds and manganese ore to stations and ports on foreign railways resulted in a substantial increase.

In regard to the expenditure side of the finances, we note that the fluctuation on this side was primarily in consequence of large lapses in the grants for capital works. These lapses aggregated about 25 lakhs out of a grant of Rs. 43 lakhs. But the State is not expecting to push forward in divers directions of utility and development. Provision of an ample character has been made for the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir at Kannambadi. The addition of a fourth installation to the Cauvery Power Scheme for increasing the generating power of the Sir K. S. Iyer Power Works, the revival of activity in State railway construction and the laying out of a line of electric tramways in Bangalore are the striking features of the Budget of the year under review. Besides these grants, special grants for extension of general and technical education and for the work of the Economic Conference and its three committees and numerous grants for introducing improvements and starting new works in almost all the departments of the State also figure largely in the financial programme of the year. In connection with the educational programme of the State we are glad to note that the Mysore Government contemplate extending elementary education in the State, so as to have at least 50 per cent. of the children of school-going age brought into school within the next three or four years. They will establish 1,000 Government schools and will aid villagers to establish another 1,000 schools on their own account. Such villagers as contribute half the cost, either in money or in grain, will be aided by Government.

Notes of the Day.

"The Creed Printer."

It is interesting to learn that a creed printer has been installed at the Bombay Central Telegraph Office. By means of this printer it is expected that a speed of eighty words a minute can be maintained against twenty or twenty-five which the best machine at present employed can turn out. The creed printer is an ingenious combination of the Wheatstone tape recorder and a typewriter worked by compressed air, by which a message is typed continuously as it is received without the aid of an operator. Only a supervisor is required to see that the tape runs smoothly into the machines. This will enable considerable speeding up in press and other heavy traffic.

"Humours of India."

"India is overrunning with material for the humourous black-and-white artist, and it is extraordinary to me that there is so little work of this nature to be found," says Mr. Roy Simmonds in the preface to the third edition of his "Humours of India," which is before us. That in six months three editions of his book have been called for by the public justifies us in adding that such an artist will find, as Mr. Simmonds has, a public by no means slow to appreciate humour which is free from the bitterness of cynicism or the malevolence of personal thrusts. The standpoint from which the writer of the books sees Indian life is that of the newly arrived European, and the pictures, amplied by an extensive letter-press, have a quaintness and freshness all their own, and thoroughly deserve their popularity.

"The Indian Review."

The unrest which is produced by the contact of Western and Hindu organisations is treated under the title of "Hindu Ethics under Western Civilisation" by Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose in the May number of the "Indian Review," wherein he makes a plea for the restoration of the harmony of the more ancient civilisation, which he holds "cannot be effected unless we resist the insidious enoroachments of modern materialism and go back to our ancient ethical and spiritual ideals." In the same number Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Row deals with the Indian Companies Act of 1913, and Mr. Saint Nihal Singh writes a sketch of the late Dowager Empress of Japan, whose life, he says, "appears most romarkable to me because it is the work of a woman who, until she was grown to maturity, did not receive any liberalising knowledge." Under the title "Missionary Enterprise in India" the Rev. Y. Leith criticises Mr. Bernard Lucas's "Our Task in India," and Mr. S. Satyamurthi writes a sketch of Dr. Miller, the late Principal of the Madras Christian College. There are, besides, articles on "Nationalisation of Railways" by "Commerce," "Indian Railways" by Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, "B. M. Malabari: an Estimate" by Mr. B. Natesan, "Silver or Gold for India" by Mr. M. de P. Webb, and "An Orient's View of the Occident" by Mr. R. B. Patel. The number also contains the usual reviews, and altogether provides much interesting reading.

"Move On."

The "move on" of the unrelenting representative of the Law in London has been a cruise of oil that has never run dry to the novelist in search of the tragic at Home. There, as has been shown, under certain circumstances, the stern command has indeed struck despair into many already desperate hearts; but it has its uses, both here and in the Empire's capital,—under certain limitations. In the particular circumstance we have in mind, the question is closely connected with the servant problem in this country. The evil has root in the stupid idea prevalent that every European in this country *must* have a "boy." The demand made on that individual by a bachelor is necessarily limited, with the result that time frequently hangs heavy on his hands. Colaba Causeway appears to be a rendezvous of all such servants in Apollo Bunder, who while away their leisure on the pavements, generally proving a nuisance to passers-by. Leaning against the pillars of the houses, standing in little rings for conversational purposes, or aimlessly loitering on the way, they may be seen almost any hour of the day and most hours of the night. Frequently it is extremely difficult to make one's way through without considerable difficulty, and we have seen ladies subjected to the not very pleasant task of elbowing their way through. This happens daily almost at the doors of the Colaba Police Station and it would be well if they gave the matter their attention.

An Agricultural College for Baroda.

Writing with reference to our recent review of the Administraton Report of the Baroda State, a Petlad (Baroda) correspondent suggests that the Baroda Durbar would do well to establish an up-to-date Agricultural College in the State, on the model of the one in Poona. The correspondent points out that eighty per cent. of the population of the State belongs to the agricultural class. "It is all very good," observes the correspondent "to form agricultural societies, to furnish improved implements, manures and seeds to instruct people by means of demonstration farms, but so long as theoretical knowledge is not systematically and regularly imparted by means of schools and colleges, proved itself to be an institution of undoubtin this main branch of His Highness' government." The Poona Agricultural College within the short period of its existence has proved itself to be an institution of undoubted utility to the people of the Bombay Presidency. With a revenue of nearly two crores and a quarter, the Baroda State, should be able to spare a few lakhs towards the establishment of such an institution. The suggestion appears to be worth the attention of the Baroda Durbar.

The Co-operative Movement in Burma.

The Co-operative credit movement in Burma, though still in its infant stages,, is evidently making good progress among the Burmans, especially among the artisan and agricultural sections of the population. From the Resolution of the Government just issued on the Report of the working of the Co-operative Societies Act in Burma we find that the number of societies of all kinds rose by 44 per cent, from 804 to 1155, and that a similar increase brought the total of their members up to 31,097. The working of these Societies advanced 45 per cent. and reached a total of 53, lakhs, while the expenditure just fell short of half a lakh, or less than 1 per cent of the working capital. The progress of the movement is thus sufficiently encouraging.

Comparison with India.

From a comparison with the Indian figures we find that Burma is keeping pace with India remarkably well. The total number of credit societies in India in 1912-13 was 12,323, or approximately ten times the number in Burma. The total capital of Indian societies is a little over 536 lakhs, while we find the Burmese Societies mustering 53 lakhs, which is a tenth of Indian capital. In regard to membership, however, Burma falls far behind India. Indian societies had nearly 600,000 members, while Burma had only 31,0197, which is only half of what it ought to have been proportionately. Coming, however, to the actual condition of the various Burmese societies, we find that sixteen of the forty non-agricultural credit societies are societies of salary-earners, the largest being the new Postal Society, credit for the organisation of which is due to Mr. Sams, I.C.S., the late Postmaster-General of Burma, who won golden opinions in Burma for his sympathetic and just regme. The Burma Government express a hope that every district will be able to show at least one co-operative society of Government servants. We are told that an attempt will be made through the Inspector-General of Police to introduce co-operative police societies.

Electoral Reform in France.

Everywhere the cry seems to be for electoral reform. In India we have our own difficulties in regard to Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils. In England there is the Plural Voting Bill, which is intended to remove the abuses under which the same person can vote in two or three different constituencies, provided he is a property holder in those places. The result of this is that many Conservatives who are large landowners possess many votes, and thus are able to influence the elections to an appreciable extent. In France one of the first problems the new Chamber of Deputies will have to deal with is the matter of electoral reform. The consensus of opinion is for the removal of the second ballot. It is desired that the new system which will be introduced will suppress the second ballot, which even theoretically possesses very few advantages. If no candidate obtains an absolute majority of the votes polled at the first ballot there is a new election in which the candidate who heads the list is declared elected, whether he obtains the absolute majority or not. The second ballot is not even confined to the candidates who stood for the first ballot, and entirely new candidates may come forward if they so desire. The second ballot gives unlimited opportunities to wirepullers who by bargaining for the withdrawal of any particular candidate confuse the issues.

EACH BLAMES THE OTHER.

CAPTAINS DISAGREE.

CAPTAIN ANDRESEN'S VERSION.

STORSTAD DID NOT BACK OUT.

MR. DARLING'S DISCLAIMER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CLAIM 2,000,000 DOLLARS.

The Captain of the Storstad has been served with a writ for two million dollars.

The Captains of the two steamers have made conflicting statements: each throwing the blame on the other.

Captain Andresen of the Storstad declares he saw the lights of the Empress far away and maintains he had the right of way.

Signals were exchanged and the Storstad's engines were stopped: her course remained unaltered.

Captain Andresen emphatically denies that he backed out after the impact occurred.

The report that Sir Henry Seton-Karr deprived himself of his life-belt has been indignantly denied by Mr. Darling, according to the "Times."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

The captain of the Empress of Ireland and the Storstad have made statements, each throwing the blame on the other.

CAPTAIN ANDRESEN'S VERSION.

A telegram from Montreal says that the owners of the Storstad have issued a statement based on Captain Andresen's report.

STORSTAD HAD THE RIGHT OF WAY.

It declares that the captain saw the lights of the Empress far away and maintains that the Storstad had the right of way.

EMPRESS MAKING CONSIDERABLE HEADWAY.

The Empress, continues the statement, changed her course, so would have passed safely only the fog came down.

Signals were exchanged and the Storstad's engines were stopped. Her course remained unaltered.

The Empress was suddenly seen close at hand making considerable headway. The Storstad reversed her engines and struck the Empress. But she then went ahead.

STORSTAD DID NOT BACK OUT.

Captain Andresen emphatically denies that he backed out. On the contrary the Empress had such headway that she swung the Storstad round.

After the collision the Empress was hidden and could not be located until the cries of the victims were heard.

"I WON'T."

Captain Kendall's shout not to pull away was answered by "I won't". After that the Empress disappeared from the Storstad's view.

MR. DARLING'S DISCLAIMER.

"The Times" understands that Mr. Darling is indignant at the report that Sir Henry Seton-Karr had handed to him his (Sir Henry's) life-belt. He says that Sir Henry was already wearing a life-belt and that he helped him (Darling) to obtain another.

The bodies of Sir Henry Seton-Karr and of Mr. W. D. Graham have been identified.

QUEBEC, June 1.

One hundred and eighty-eight dead have been brought here. They will be laid out for identification.

CAPTAIN OF STORSTAD SERVED WITH WRIT.

QUEBEE, June 1.

The Storstad has arrived at Montreal. The Captain, who has been served with a writ for two million dollars on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Company, has refused to make a statement, but a sailor said that the captain was off duty at the time of the accident.

350 SAVED BY STORSTAD.

It appears that the Storstadt saved 350 persons.

CAPTAIN KENDALL'S HEROISM.

UNCEASING EFFORTS TO SAVE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Two hundred and ten bodies have been recovered. All accounts attest the splendid conduct of Captain Kendall.

After the vessel was struck, the Captain was on the bridge holding the rail with one hand and the megaphone with the other.

He dashed down to the deck to release all available boats.

He then returned to the bridge and shouted to all to keep their heads, ordering the stewards to arouse everybody and break down the doors, if locked.

Though he was soaked after being rescued he continued unceasing in his exertions to save people. He finally broke down utterly exhausted.

NOTE.—As there appears to be a difference of opinion with regard to the spelling of the name of the luckless collier that rammed the Empress of Ireland, it might be as well to settle the argument by stating, that "Storstad" is the correct way. The final "t" which has been added by some writers has possibly been suggested under an erroneous idea that the Storstad is a German owned vessel. She is, however, a Norwegian steamer built at Newcastle in 1910 by Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Ltd., with a gross tonnage of 6,628.

EXTORTION AND CONSPIRACY.

APPEAL BY TEN CONVICTED GOWALAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Sherfuddin and Teunon Mr. Norton applied on behalf of ten Gowalas who had been convicted of extortion and conspiracy by the Magistrate of Sitamerhi and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Last year some Gowalas of Mozufferpore started a conference in which they decided that no case, civil or criminal, among them should be brought to the notice of the Government officials, but should be decided by officials appointed by them.

One Gowala, however lodged a complaint with the police against another Gowala. For this the ten judges appointed by the Gowalas fined him rupees five hundred.

The Magistrate held that it was a conspiracy to submit the authority of the Government and convicted the accused under sections 384 and 120 (b) of the Penal Code.

Their Lordships sent for the records and granted bail to the petitioners.

BANK BRANCHES CLOSED AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 1.

It is reported that the Karachi branch of the Punjab Merchants' Bank, in Bunder Road has been closed.

The Karachi branch of the Sind Bank in Bunder Road was closed from yesterday. There are no notices on the doors of either Bank.

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, May 31.

The P. and O. steamer Salsette with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Medina left at the same time for Colombo and Australia.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

A FEW FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Further particulars received of the India Council Bill introduced into Parliament by Lord Crewe last Monday, showed that the method of election by the Legislative Councils in India for nominees from whom occupants of the two seats reserved for Indian members are to be selected, will be governed by rules to be made by the Secretary of State in Council.

The new scales of pay already announced, will apply to members appointed after the passing of the Bill.

The Bill empowers the Secretary of State to fix the dates for the meetings of Council thus replacing the present arrangements under which meetings are held weekly. In future three members will form a quorum. The Bill also extends section 27 of the Act of 1858 regarding secret orders so as to cover questions gravely affecting the internal tranquillity of India, her interests abroad or the peace or security of any part of the Empire.

This will enable the Secretary of State to act in grave political matters without referring them to his Council.

GENERAL SMUTS'S BILL.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY NOTIFIED.

REDRESS OF INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 1.

General Smuts has given notice in the House of Assembly to move on the 2nd instant for leave to introduce a Bill making provision for redress against certain grievances and the removal of certain disabilities of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Union.

ALBANIA AND THE POWERS.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT REQUESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 1.

The Government has through the international commission requested the powers to send an international contingent of troops.

THE HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

NOTHING SETTLED YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 1.

No deportations of Hindus have yet been ordered.

SACRILEGE BY SUFFRAGETTES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

A church at Wargrave-on-Thames has been burnt down by Suffragettes.

MALI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, May 31.

The fifth session of the Mali Education conference took place at Nasik, in the Vijayananda Theatre, on Sunday, Mr. Gopalrao Nagoji Kotheker of Yeotmar (Berar) presided, and about 1,200 delegates and visitors attended. Amongst those present were Mr. J. H. Garrett, District Collector, Principal Padhye, Messrs. Patanker, Gadre, Rahalker, Akut, Kilusker, Khandre and others.

The chairman of the reception committee welcomed the delegates and praised the efforts of the Government for the spread of education among the backward and agricultural classes. He approved of the work done by leaders of the Mali community.

The president, in a long, impressive and eloquent address expressed gratitude for Government's liberality in educational matters, urged the need of free and compulsory education, defended caste conferences, and discussed the difficulties in the way of education, and advocated their removal. The District Collector addressed the meeting in Marathi and expressed his satisfaction at such efforts in creating interest among Malis for education, and hoped that they would meet with success, and give impetus to education, agricultural reform, co-operative societies and canals. He advised the leaders to make definite statements of their demands and promised every help.

Messrs. Khandre and Kilusker also addressed the meeting.

NASIK, June 1.

During the second day's proceedings resolutions were adopted thanking Government for their efforts to spread education, urging the commencement of free and compulsory education, requesting the removal of difficulties in the way of educational concessions, the loosening of certain strict rules in educational institutions, and the separation of horticultural from agricultural education in the present schools; expressing gratitude for the deep interest taken by some Chiefs in education, and requesting others to imitate them; praying Government to cancel the resolutions prohibiting, the Mali community from entry to military service. Many men offered their names as members of the conference and paid subscriptions, and keen interest was evinced everywhere. The Conference was a complete success.

THE FAMINE AREA.

NEXT YEAR'S FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Mr. Hugh Clements writes to the "Indian Daily Telegraph":—

"I think, when your present famine is over there will not be another famine in the United Provinces for a long time. Next year, 1915, the famine area will move to the South of India, including Madras and possibly Bombay, when we shall have a repetition of the famines of 1729 and 1897 and other years when the atmospheric, tidal agencies were similar to those that will prevail a year hence."

HIS WORK IS DONE.

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH PREMIER.

OTHER MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

The Premier has decided to resign after prolonged conversations with his colleagues and the members of Parliament, considering that he has completed the task for which he took office, namely, securing a majority in favour of the Socialist-Radical programme.

It is reported that M. Viviani will become Premier and M. Delcasse Minister of War.

THE DOWRY DIFFICULTY AGAIN.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The example of Snelhata in committing suicide by means of kerosine oil and a match has already been followed by several other Hindu girls, and another instance is reported to have taken place yesterday morning in the Burtollah section of the town.

Bisto Kobiraj, who resides in Goa Bagan, it is reported, was unable to furnish the dowry which was demanded for the marriage of his thirteen year old daughter, in consequence of which the girl was considerably distressed.

Rather than see her father ruined she is said yesterday morning to have saturated her saree with kerosine oil and then applied a blazing match. She was soon a pillar of fire and was burnt to death before any assistance could be rendered.

ALLEGED LIBEL BY BOMBAY PAPER.

PROCEEDINGS OPENED AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 1.

Before the District Magistrate of Rangoon to-day began the hearing of the defamation case brought by S. Cowasjee against R. Vatchaghandy, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Sanj Vartman" a Gujarati paper published in Bombay.

The charge was one of libel under section 500 Indian Penal Code and was originally against Mr. C. K. Nariman, also. The latter, however, apologised and was acquitted on May 20th.

Mr. Lentaigne, with whom were three other advocates, on behalf of the complainant opened the case at some length, describing the libel as most scurrilous and remarking that the defendant should have made enquiry before publication.

Mr. Marziban of Bombay for the defendant said he would prove that every inquiry was made before publishing this letter. They even consulted a solicitor who knew Mr. Nariman intimately. He would prove their bona fides up to the very hilt and leave no doubt as to their position in the matter. The complainant was partly examined and the hearing adjourned to June 17th.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, June 1.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will arrive in Madras on the 4th instant and spend the day at Government House leaving in the evening for Ootacamund. Captain C. Allanson, Military Secretary to Lord Pentland, will go to Madras from Ootacamund on the 3rd instant to receive the distinguished guests and will escort them to Ootacamund.

HOTEL ENTERPRISE AT DELHI.

BIG COMPANY FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The Delhi Hotel Company has been registered to acquire the hotels and businesses of Mr. Norman Coretorphan. Their capital is one hundred thousand sterling.

The Hon. Dr. D. F. Sarvadhikari has issued an appeal for the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday. Funds already raised will be devoted to students in connection with the Calcutta University Institute Fund. Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has given a challange shield for the college football teams. There will be entertainments for children and college students on June 20th similar to last year.

KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

FEARLESS AND DARING GANG BROKEN UP.

DOZEN MEN ARRESTED.

ONE DACOIT SHOT DOWN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, May 30.

In Jamnagar and other parts of Kathiawar a desperate gang of dacoits have been terrorising the people, especially in the country districts and villages for the past year or eighteen months, but during the past few weeks many of them have been laid by the heels and are now safely under lock and key. The ringleaders have not yet been arrested, but now that most of their associates are in the hands of the police, and their hiding-places have become known to the authorities of the various States, it is hoped that before long they will be secured.

It is about eighteen months since the gang began their depredations, but the clever cunning with which they planned their raids, and the careful way in which they covered their tracks enabled them to escape detection for a long time. Their method of procedure was to raid a village, pillage it, and then get away to the hilly districts, to which access is very difficult.

THE DACOITS' STRONGHOLDS.

These strongholds of the brigands were most carefully chosen with an eye to defence if the police traced them to their lair, and there was also always a way of escape open. As these hiding-places were on high ground, the men on the look-out could see any one approaching in time to make what the Americans call their get-away before the representatives of law and order could reach the spot.

There was another difficulty also which made the apprehension of the dacoits a still harder task. This was the conjunction of different jurisdictions, where it is difficult for the police of one State to proceed in another State without the permission of the police, except in cases of hot pursuit which have more than once occurred and led the pursuers over the borders of their own jurisdiction into another.

All these difficulties have, however, now been surmounted by the Jamnagar Police, under the able leadership of the Superintendent, Mr. Jatashanker Ramkrishna, and the activities of the dacoits have been curtailed considerably by the arrest of nearly a dozen of the gang.

ORGANISED OUTLAWRY.

The leaders of the brigands are two bold and daring men named Bhuta and Kala, both notorious criminals who have been several times previously convicted. They went into organised outlawry about eighteen months ago, because the police were keeping a close watch on their movements. Bhuta and Kala returned to a fastness in the hills, and there gathered around them a gang of fearless and desperate criminals, including their two brothers Raja and Ranmal. The gang formed they commenced their depredations by a series of dacoities in Gope, Khakharda, Bhadukia, Panchdevda, Dahasang and Jassapur, all in Jamnagar territory. Similar crimes were committed in Goudal, Bhavnagar and Rajkot limits.

The first man arrested was Aher Dharnat of Godhana, Porbander, of whose complicity in the Jassapur dacoity the Jamnagar police had obtained proof, and got him arrested in Porbander. Subsequently, three of his associates were also arrested in Porbander, and they are all being extradited through the Agency.

During the searches made in connection with these arrests, stolen property was found in the possession of three other men of Vijhrani, within Porbander limits, and these men, Luwana Bhimji, Munjha and Sandhi Sumar, were also apprehended. The property found has been identified by the Jassapur ryots where the last dacoity took place.

ONE MAN ESCAPES.

The police also got on the track of another man in Porbander. His name was Lakha Raide, and he was "wanted" for being concerned in the Dahasang dacoity, but he same how heard that the Jamnagar police were searching for him, and he bolted and is still at large. Two of his associates, Rama Raja, of Bhetakdi and Keta Wala, of Miani, Porbandar, have fallen into the hands of the police, have confessed to having taken part in the Jassapur dacoity, and produced their share of the loot.

The Jamnagar police also have in custody Aher Rajsi Hardas, of Bankodi, who was concerned in the Gope dacoity, and who, since his arrest has admitted his guilt and gven up his share of the stolen property; and Sandhi Asmal Sumar, of Bhoja-Bedi, Drafa, within Agency limits, in whose possession a lot of stolen articles were found.

A DACOIT SHOT.

One of the gang named Tida, a Sandhi, who recently escaped from Dhoraji Jail carried away a Luvana, Rugnath Jeram of Vadwala, Porbander, with the object of holding him for ransom. Information to this effect reached a party of Jamnagar Imperial Service Lancers, posted at Wanshalia, and with the Ranawao Fozdar and a number of Porbander police, they proceeded to the place where the dacoit, with his captive, had taken shelter.

They found Tida defiant. He refused to give up his prisoner, and offered armed resistance, whereupon he was shot down, and the unfortunate Luvana was released.

It is satisfactory to know that the Porbander police Fozdar, Jhala Lakhaji, recently of the Jamnagar Police, acting under the orders of the Administrator of the Porbander State, has heartily co-operated with the Jamnagar police authorities, had has very materially helped the cause of law and order in effecting the several arrests on information of his own, as well as the corroborative information of the Jamnagar police. Such co-operation is essential in achieving success and in ridding the Province of these wicked marauders.

SERVICES COMMISSION

REPORT TO BE SHORTLY READY.

MAJORITY'S VIEW.

WIDER EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS FAVOURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following private communication received by the last mail from London:—The Royal Commission on Public Services in India has now practically concluded hearing of the evidence and the report will probably be ready before the Whitsuntide recess. There will be one or more sittings to consider expert evidence in regard to staffing of less important administrative departments, but the main conclusions of the Commission are not likely to be affected thereby. The main problem set to the members of the Commision is of course to decide how far Indians may replace Europeans in the Indian Civil Services, a problem which has excited a very bitter controversy in recent years, and upon the answer given a great deal depends. The majority of the Commissioners, it may be stated, while favouring a much wider employment of Indians in all branches of the Indian Services, are strongly of the opinion that in the best interests of the Indian Government the supervision of Europeans is an essential condition.

Official and Personal.

Lady Mabelle Egerton, sister of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Austrian Lloyd steamer Habsburg.

FATAL ASSAULT NEAR BANDRA.

VICTIM'S DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

On Sunday evening an inquest was held at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of Ignatius Penha, a native Christian inhabitant of Kolle Caleina, a village near Kurla. The deceased was about 33 years of age, and was a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway workshops.

At the inquest Mr. New, City Inspector of Police, Bandra, together with Sub-Inspector Kaikushroo Pestonji, was present.

The deceased, it is alleged, had been severely beaten by his co-villagers, who, it appears, lived in perpetual dread of him, as he was a powerfully built man ever ready to fight anyone. Consequently he had many enemies.

Last Friday morning as the deceased was on his way to work he was, it is alleged, at a convenient spot waylaid by a large crowd of his enemies. His head was badly battered, and he was generally severely injured. He lay on the ground in a pool of blood. He was put into a cart by his relatives and taken to the Bandra Government Dispensary, but as there is no accommodation for in patients here he was advised to go to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at Bombay.

In the meantime his wounds were attended to. The deceased died at the hospital on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. Early on this day, Inspector New and Sub-Inspector Pestonji searched the villege of Kolle Collina and took into custody Felix Coelho, a tall, strong man and twelve others, who were present at the inquest yesterday morning. Ten of the accused, including Felix Coelho, were released on bail of Rs. 200 each, while for the remaining three bail was refused, by the First Class Resident Magistrate, and the case adjourned for further inquiries.

M. BERGSON ON PERSONALITY.

Professor Henri Bergson, in the course of his seventh Gifford Lecture at the University of Edinburgh on May 12 on "The Problem of Personality," said that personality, as it revealed itself upon examination, was a continuity of change, which caused what we called the permanence, the unity, the substantiality of the person. Throughout his entire existence a person prolonged his past into his present, retained everything—whether in conscious or in unconscious memory—and also added something to it. But in this there was nothing like the addition of parts to parts. The analogy was an elastic band which might stretch out to an indefinite length without ever becoming divided, and which, besides, by the mere fact of its increase in length, might at the same time increase in weight. The human person was a being that was capable of drawing out of himself more than was actually there—a thing which was scarcely intelligible in the material world, but which was real in the moral world. With a slight effort of will we could draw much in this way; with a great effort of will we could draw indefinitely. It was within the power of the person to expand, to increase, even partially to create itself. A continual forward movement, gathering up the entire past and creating the future— such was the essential nature of the person. Its character could not be adequately expressed save in terms of change.

The line at mile 327, two miles short of Yinmabin, the terminus of the Southern Shan States section of the Burma Railway was reported blocked by slips from cuttings at 7-15 this morning and trains could not run through.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

MARKETS STILL DEPRESSED.

ADVERSE INFLUENCES ABROAD.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR COPPER AND OIL.

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT.

During mail week a startling rumour prevailed in the City as to the difficulties of a famous financial house, but happily the situation was saved. As a consequence, the markets showed a slight reaction, but were still depressed. Copper and oil prospects are regarded as bright.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 15.

The City has had a very nervous time of it, since last I wrote, and the settlement that has just been concluded had been anticipated with much nervousness. That there was a weak element somewhere had been known for weeks; it was obvious that there was something serious abroad beyond the difficulties of mere local operators in London, Paris or Berlin. During the week the truth became known among the better informed; and a very startling truth it was. A financial house whose name is known all over the world, in which one of the best known families in England is largely interested, was in difficulties. A sigh of relief went round when the truth was out, for there was a general feeling that when once the worst was known the usual helping hand would be stretched out, and that big interests in the City would save the situation. And so they did. As a result the settlement that had been anticipated with so much anxiety passed off satisfactorily and has been followed by better markets. As one journal has put it, by markets "almost strong." Of course the reaction has not much substance in it, for there are still many adverse influences abroad. The subterranean trouble in Paris is as troublesome as ever; Mexico is still a factor as well as Brazil. Something must happen with regard to the Ulster question, but at the moment the position is as strained as ever. Each day may bring us nearer a settlement say the optimists; on the other hand each day may bring us nearer an explosion. Both the Ulstermen and the authorities may be well disciplined, but it is difficult to say what may happen in an armed community; the accidental going off of a rifle, a dead comrade to be avenged and, as one journal bitterly remarked, some people will "see all the blood they want."

HOME AND AMERICAN RAILS.

The neglect from which the Home Railway Market is suffering still puzzles those who have been promising a revival week by week. However, they console themselves with considerable reason by pointing out the advantages of buying leading stocks at the present time. However, so far as I am concerned, readers have already had the prices, yields and prospects of such stocks as Great Easterns, Westerns, Midlands and North Easterns set before them during the past four weeks, and quotations have not altered to any material extent. If any move is likely to develop in the next week or two it is Consols which have shown a small improvement during the past week. Even here one cannot prophesy with so many volcanoes beneath the financial surface.

Idleness continues to characterise the market for American Rails. The underlying weakness in Wall Street I detailed last week. On the other hand, there have since been good crop reports and prospects of continued cheap money. Canadian Pacifics have been the cheap reflector of the well-known firm whose difficulties I have referred to above, and the weakness that has characterised that stock during the past two or three weeks has been chiefly due to the difficulties of these people. As I have previously stated, the traffic returns alone would not account for such declines. Canadian Pacifics have also been the victim of "bear" attacks. As regards Grand Trunk issues, a large quantity of this stock was held by a firm whose difficulties became known and it was assumed with confidence that they would have to foreclose with the result that quantities of stock would be thrown on the market. The "bear" party weree well to the fore in an attempt to take advantage of this, but, alas! for ursine hopes, strong people have come to the rescue of the firm and the "bears" are likely to find themselves in an awkward corner.

Nearly all Central and South American shares have been weak, and although there may have been special reasons in certain cases, in every instance falls have been primarily due to the generally demoralised state of markets. Argentine issues had poor traffic returns to fight against, Mexican rails were offered for the usual cause, while the weakness of Brazils has been accentuated by the difficulties of an operator in Paris.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES.

Of course, difficulties in Paris have a marked effect on South African Mining shares, for they are a leading interest on the Bourse. It is satisfactory, therefore, to note that liquidations from that quarter have left prices over here but very little lower than they were a week ago. The fact of the matter is that the Kaffir market has not been without its good influences this week. It is true that on the whole month the output for April shows a small decrease as compared with March; but then April has only thirty days in all and fewer working days than was the case in March, and if the average day by day is worked out it will be found that the output for April was markedly better than that for March; while, what is of equal importance, especially as regards the future, the labour returns show considerable improvement.

COPPER AND OIL PROSPECTS.

Copper shares, though at one time they showed signs of a set back, have been one of the best features of the market and leading shares in that department should be considered for purchase. Both Amalgamated and Rio Tintos have been bought, and the slight weakness of Mount Elliots has been entirely due to forced sales in Continental difficulties. Other markets have not shown animation or interest. It looks, however, as though oil shares are going to give a good account of themselves, so soon as the general position in the Stock Exchange, and the world of finance improve.

INDIAN PROBLEMS AND ENGLAND.

It has often been a matter of comment and complaint that we in England do not take as much interest in the affairs of India as might be the case. I refer especially to the financial and commercial development of your great country. But is it so much the fault of the man in the street at Home? Even putting the responsibility of officials on one side, I think a prominent effort might be made by prominent natives of India and those sympathetic with them to interest the Briton at Home systematically in the material interest of the Eastern Empire. There has certainly been some improvement lately, and I specially note the able and eloquent articles than have been appearing in the better class financial press over here on matters of the utmost importance to your country. Sometime ago I pointed out how the subject of your Banking system was occupying the minds of the better informed and more responsible business men here. Just lately the subject of railways has been dealt with seriously. The consensus of opinion favours the importance of pushing ahead, as rapidly as is consistent with safety, the extention of your railway system. A comparison with the United States seems at first illogical, but after listening to the comparisons I have been presuaded that many truths can be gathered by premising arguments on this basis. The area of the United States is only about twice that of India, but the railway network in the former country is seven and a half times as great. The arguments that will be put forward on the other side are obvious, but are dealt with in an important article in the "Statist," a journal that has done much to put Indian financial and commercial problems intellingently before the British public. It is true that the United States is richer in what conduces to the material prosperity of a people than India; but should be taken as an argument for pushing ahead railway construction, for if India could increase her production by only 10 per cent. it would add materially to the comfort and prosperity of her people. But the production could be increased to more than ten times that amount. It is difficult to deal adequately with so vast and intricate a subject in a letter like this, and I only refer to the subject to give some idea of what should be constantly set bfore the members of the great banking centre at Home; the enlightenment of the people in the outlying districts of your country by the extension, the loosening of the vast hoardes of precious metals at present lying idle, on the appearance of markets near at hand; the easier spread of education and more available money to be spent on it; and a dozen other points. It may all seem obvious and simple to you in India, but they are matters on which a not-unsympathetic British public requires educating.

HUDSON'S BAY SHARES.

Last year I pointed to the outlook of the Hudson's Bay Company, and at the time told readers to study the merits of its shares. The price now is only 8¾, though it has been as high as £11. The nominal value of the shares is £1. In 1912 the shares rose as high as £14, and I am quite ready to commit myself to the opinion that in the event of better business on the Stock Exchange generally the last named price will again be reached. It is generally known how enormously the Hudson Bay Comnay is interested as a landowner, few people can really appreciate how really great this interest is and the possibilities of increase in the value of this land. Then there is the Hudson's Bay Railway which the Canadian Government are hurrying forward; there is the great fur trade; and last but not least the proprietorship of large universal stores in the principal Canadian Cities. The last dividend declared was at the rate of 55 per cent. for the whole year; the next will not be less and higher dividends may be looked for. It is curious how little the ordinary investor studies the merits and prospects of this historic company whose charter dates back more than two centuries and a quarter. I can remember some twelve years ago, when the shares had a nominal capital of £10 and stood in the market at about £22, I ventured to point to its vast land interests and prospects; the shares were up to over £80 in a few months.

CHURCH AND NATION.

DR. FORSYTH ON SPIRITUAL INDEPENDENCE.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION DEBATES.

The second sitting of the annual assembly of the Congregation Union of England and Wales was held during the mail week, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, Principal W. B. Selbie presiding, says "The Times." The principal discussion, on "The Church and the Nation," was opened by Principal P. T. Forsyth, of Hackney College. It was followed by discussions on "The Church and Commercial Life," and "The Church and Industrial War."

On the motion of the Chairman, a resolution was passed with acclamation asserting the unwavering attachment of the Assembly to the principle of religious equality, thanking the Government for the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, and expressing the hope—believing that any further concession would gravely imperil its acceptance by the great majority of Welsh people—that the Government would use all its powers to pass the measure into law during the present Session of Parliament.

The Assembly also passed a resolution of high appreciation of the services rendered by the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson to the cause of foreign missions during his 34 years' secretaryship of the London Missionary Society.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Principal Forsyth, opening the discussion on "The Church and the Nation," said that there were many considerations which seemed to suggest that before Disestablishment became a matter of practical politics for England and Wales, the question between the Church and the nation might enter a new phase. The very fact that Anglicanism was not an alien Church suggested some caution in applying directly the precedents of Ireland or Wales, while theories based, in an age of *laissez faire* and Manchesterism, either upon the secularity of the State or sectarian churches or individualist religion were losing effect in the mental character of the coming generation. The Church in its Calvinist, Puritan, and Independent form was the mother of modern civil liberty. The Free Churches, as the legatees of Puritanism saved the nation when the Anglican Church, which had so greatly blessed it, took a wrong course and could save it in that crisis no more. The question of the relation between Church and nation had become specially acute within the last century owing to the rise of the modern State as the organised nation to assert a public and pagan absolutism by its claim to be the source of all rights in society. It was a Cæsarist claim to which the Church could never consent, and had led both the Highe Church and the Free Church movement of the last century to assert its spiritual independence.

CHRISTIANITY AS A NATIONAL FORCE.

It was the work of Christianity to develop national feeling as well as Church feeling. It did not pass over the nations like a roller, erasing frontiers and levelling peoples to a featureless humanity. That was not the true Catholicity. It was a more cosmopolitanism, political monism (laughter), featureless fusion, and not international solidarity; and it was not the concrete way of a Christian universalism. The Church existed to reproduce on a national scale that more patient and reasonable temper which it had done so much to produce on the individual scale—to make moral gentlemen of the nations instead of officers only, (loud cheers), and to kill the superstition of the inevitableness of war, drink and evil.

Sir A. Howarth, the chairman-elect, said that the great obstacle to Church unity was that one section was established and recognized by the State. This led to a superior feeling and jealousy. A truly national church, united but not uniform, could alone transform Parliament and the nation in the best sense. The Free Churches must realize that they must win on their merits and not by denouncing others.

Mr. Peter Adam (Kidderminster) read a paper on "The Church and Commercial Life," in which he urged that the pulpit and the church should not be utilized for dealing with public and commercial questions, which ministers and preachers often did not understand, and which worried business men all the week. The Church should be a haven of rest on the Sabbath and the preacher should teach lessons of faith, trust, and charity, and fit business men for the coming week.

Mr. C. F. Price, M.P., deprecated the stigma they were apt to attach to the commercial man. The probability was that he was much the same as themselves, (laughter). As a commercial man himself he could say that recent barganing in connexion with the Insurance and Welsh Disestablishent Bills had made most of them who were in business recognize their brethren in the noble professions of the Church and medicine. (Laughter.)

Mr. Percy Bright (Bournemouth) deprecated "raffles" and other forms of gambling at church bazaars and whist drives as undesirable forms of money-raising for the Church. That minister was neitler wise expedient who, setting his face against Sunday trading placed his own "magazine" for sale after his Sunday Service. He asked for a more strenuous endeavour on the part of the ministry to understand and give fair play to the ethics of commercial life. What did they think of a lady who went into a shop in the country and, after engaging the assistant for 20 minutes in finding a certain Bible, said, "Oh, thank you. I want to order one from the Army and Navy Stores?"

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

"The Church and the Industrial War" was the subject of a paper by Sir Mark Oldroyd, who, after recounting recent social reforms, said that the incidence of taxation was being systematically directed to the relief of the poor at the cost of the rich. (Applause.) That was not Socialism, but it was socialistic, and none the worse for that. (Hear, hear.) He sincerely deplored, however, the prevalent disorders Their cause was to be found in persons rather than in things. There was no necessity and, therefore, no justification for strikes and lock-outs. Prevocation came from both sides alike. There was too much suspicion and distrust in the air.

Mr. J. Parker, M.P., (Halifax), said he thought the Churches were not sympathetic enough towards the claims of the workers for a greater share in the good things of this life. Education had been the forerunner of the present unrest and had rendered valuable service to the worker in opening his eyes. It had unsettled and puzzled him, and created indignation and distrust, not only towards the capitalist, but often towards his own class leaders. It was the duty of the Church to counsel both masters and men to combine for their mutual good, and, if the workers realized that this was the position, then the churches would be filled as they had never been filled before.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Commenting on the India Council Bill the "Englishman" writes: Lord Crewe would be aghast if any one proposed that the Tory benches should select one of the members of the cabinet, but with his vast ignorance of India he accepts almost a similar proposal blindly put forward by Sir William Wedderburn. Of course the unfortunate part of it is that the Government of India is itself not free from suspicion of being ignorant of the needs of the country. They might conceive it a fine stroke of policy to admit Indian demagogues into the inner secrets of the State.

The "A. B. Patrika" attacks the bill because it proposes to introduce the portfolio system. The paper also attacks the special allowance to Indian Members since it would be used as a justification for special allowancess to English officials in India.

THE CHEMISTRY OF LIFE.

PROFESSOR ARRHENIUS'S CONCLUSIONS.

Professor Savante Arrhenius delivered on May 14, the first of the Tyndall Lectures at the Royal Institution on the "Identity of Laws in General and Biological Chemistry," says the "Morning Post." In hemical problems, he pointed out, it was necessary always to proceed from the better known to the less well known. Generalisations like the laws of matter and force and the great laws of chemistry were such that it was not possible to conceive of there being any exception to them in bio-chemistry. It was for this reason that fifty years ago many had believed that living matter must have come from non-living matter by some such process as fermentation. This was an exaggeration in the opposite direction to that previously shown, and it had been the great merit of Tyndall to have shown that whenever life appeared on the earth it was possible to find whence its germs had been derived. The essential rule was to keep the middle course and to accept nothing as true until it had been demonstrated to a very high degree of probability. Bio-chemistry was a very old science. Early observers had shown how arterial blood differed from venous blood owing to some constituent having been added from the air, how carbon dioxide was produced as a result of fermentation, and how plants could react on air fouled by animals. It had also been discovered that plants were able to build up complex organic substances from carbon dioxide under the influence of light, and recent observers had tried to produce the same effect simply by means of ultraviolet rays. Ultra-violet light would produce nearly anything for which in the old times vital action had been considered necessary, and the same was the case with the silent electric discharge. The lecturer traced the way in which the formation of one organic body after another had been achieved by the chemist. Urea, the fats, indigo, the sugars, and even substances akin to the proteins had been made artificially, and the tools that the chemist employed were much more effective as regards the variety of the products than were the weapons possessed by the living body, though the living body did its work more economically.

RECENT ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM.

The new problem had now been formulated as to whether the living body prepared substances in the same way that they were prepared by the chemist. Were the physico-chemical laws valid for the living organism as they were in the case of non-living phenomena? Till recently it had only been possible to attack the problem by experiments outside the body, but chiefly through the work of Professor Pavlov and his school, extremely interesting results had been obtained in connection also with the chemistry of the living body.

The lecturer then proceeded to analyse in detail a number of cases in which there appeared at first sight to be a discrepancy between the facts of bio-chemistry and those of ordinary chemistry, dealing with the problems that he outlined in the statement which appeared from him in yesterday's "Morning Post." He discussed the way in which catalysis entered into such fundamental problems as that of digestion, and showed how by taking it into account and making the necessary allowances for it, it was possible to reconcile the main facts of digestion with so obviously a non-vital reaction as the effect of ammonia on ethyl acetate. In that case the catalytic group was the hydroxyl radicle, and by allowing for this formula could be constructed that gave a satisfactooy explanation of the phenomena.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

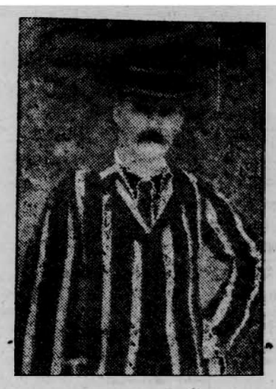
PROSPECTS OF THE FOUR BIG TEAMS.

INTERESTING SEASON ANTICIPATED.

MOST OF THE OLD CHAMPIONS AVAILABLE.

The cricket season of 1914 opens next week, and the busy appearance every afternoon of the Esplanade and other maidans, with rows upon rows of practice nets, and the crowded fixture cards of the different clubs give good augury of as strenuous a season as we ever had in what has justly been described as the home and nursery of Indian cricket. It would not, therefore, be uninteresting or out of place at this stage to examine the prospects of the four great cricketing communities of Western India for the Quadrangular contest, for the local victories in Bombay had tended to their being looked upon as almost unbeatable, and when the Mahomedans entered the lists against them, he would have been laughed to scorn who predicted a Parsi defeat. The unexpected, however, happened, and the sensational Mahomedan victory changed the entire aspect of the situation! During the last decade the Parsis had only once been beaten on the Bombay wickets, which suited their bowling to a nicety, the Presidency being the victors. But this was the solitary occasion during that long period when the matches, interesting in themselves no doubt, are yet all played with an eye on the great international tournament, which dwarfs them all. The prospects of the season are therefore discussed below with regard, in the main, to that international contest.

THE GREAT HAMPSHIRE AMATEUR.



Col. R. M. Poore, who will very likely captain the Presidency this year.

THE GREAT SUSSEX AMATEUR.

Mr. H. L. Simms, who is at present in Bombay, and will be available for the Bombay Gymkhana Matches.

As already announced in these columns the Quadrangular contest begins on September 7, when the Parsis meet the Mahomedans. The second match of the tournament takes place on September 10, 11 and 12, the combatants being the Presidency Europeans and the Hindus, while the final struggle to decide the cricket championship of Western India will be fought on the 15th, 16th and 17th of the same month between the winners of the first two matches.

MONOTONY OF PARSI SUCCESSES BROKEN.

These struggles have always been played and watched with the utmost keenness and enthusiasm, but this year's contest is looked forward to with greater interest than ever. When the tournament commenced last year, a Parsi victory was looked upon almost as a certainty and the Zoroastrians took the field hot favourites.

Their long and almost unbroken series of victories in Bombay had tended to their being looked upon as almost unbeatable, and when the Mahomedans entered the lists against them, he would have been laughed to scorn who predicted a Parsi defeat. The unexpected, however, happened, and the sensational Mahomedan victory changed the entire aspect of the situation! During the last decade the Parsis had only once been beaten on the Bombay wickets, which suited their bowling to a nicety, the Presidency being the victors. But this was the solitary occasion during that long period when the Zoroastrian colours had been lowered, and they had never been worsted by either of the Hindus or the Mahomedans, whom they had invariably defeated, whenever they met them, by conclusive margins.

Last year's Mahomedan victory, therefore, came not only as a great surprise but also as an eye-opener, and it put new heart into the Hindu team, who, together with the other participants in the tournaments, had hitherto despaired of defeating the Parsis. It broke the monotony of Parsi victories and added new interest to the contest.

THE FAMOUS PARSI BATSMAN.

Mr. J. S. Warden, whose sudden transformation from a great bowler into a great batsman has left the Parsis without a first class trundler.

When the Mahomedans and the Hindus take the field against their Parsi opponents in the future, they will do so with strengthened nerves, a factor which has hitherto played no unimportant part in deciding these games. This year's contest will thus be an open one, and will, as a consequence, undoubtedly, be looked forward to with keener interest and enthusiasm than ever.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Ninety-three in the shade is not quite conducive to a vigorous indulgence in a game-like cricket, and the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas have not yet started

(Continued on page 9.)

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

practising in earnest. It is, therefore, yet too early to foretell the probable composition of the Presidency "eleven." It would, however, appear from what materials are available at present that the prospects of the Europeans putting a strong "eleven" into the field are none too bright. Major J. G. Greig, the "Great little man," who has so often in the past proved a tower of strength to his side, has gone Home on leave and there is little hope of his returning to India in time to participate in the Quadrangular contest. At a time when the strength of the European combination appears to be at its ebb, his absence is given to seriously handicap his side.

It was at one time hoped that H. L. Simms, the great Sussex amateur, who is at present in Bombay would be available for his side, but the cricketing public will learn with regret that he will be leaving this city in the beginning of September and will, therefore, not be able to take part in the International contest. Major Turner will be another absentee from the team.

Turning to those whose services are likely to be available, the foremost is the genial old sporteman, Colonel R. M. Poore, who, if he can get away from the duties at Bangalore, will skipper the Presidency. That his hand has lost none of its old cunning was amply demonstrated at Poona last year, when he hit up something just short of a century against the Parsis. Of the other availables, there is H. Cheetham, another "Old Stager," who, with Turner, of the Raj Kumar College at Rajkote, is sure to be invited to come down to Bombay. There are also available Captain Haughton, at present stationed at Poona, Travers of Karachi, and Dobby of the Sherwood Foresters. The Presidency Selection Committee have so far not been able to unearth any new talent, but, doubtless as the season progresses, a few men will be "discovered." All said, however, there does not appear any great probability of the Presidency being able to put a strong combination in the field.

OLD QUESTION RAISED AGAIN.

This raises the old question whether the selection of the Presidency team should be confined as at present to the Western Command or the restriction removed so as to enable European cricketers from other parts of the country to participate in the International matches. However strong a dislike there might exist against the arrangement recently arrived at by which Bombay will have no International cricket every alternate year, it will be of material assistance to the Bombay Selection Committee in getting together an "eleven" for the big matches. Hitherto most of the players who have not been able to get away from their duties for both the Bombay and Poona matches and had only a few days at their disposal, have almost invariably preferred to play in the capital of the Deccan, and the Bombay Committee consequently have found it always difficult to get together a team fully representative of the European cricketing talent in the Presidency, and last year there were no less than fourteen or fifteen refusals. No such difficulty is likely to recur in the future; still the belief shared by a large number of the supporters of European cricket that the time has now come when the ban against non-Bombay men should be removed, and players of merit from other parts of the country allowed to participate in the contest.

If there were no such restriction, the Presidency would have been able to secure the services of Napier who is at present wasting his cricket sweetness in the uncongenial air of Northern India. Only a few years ago he was responsible for the extremely cheap dismissal of a strong Parsi eleven at Poona, and his inclusion would materially strengthen the European attack. Similarly half a dozen players of his calibre could easily be found outside the Presidency and a team could be got together which could hold its own against the strongest combination the Parsis, Hindus or Mahomedans could pitch against them. Of course, there could be certain difficulties in the way of the consummation of such a hope, but they would by no means be insuperable and the public would be spared the recurrence of the sorry spectacle of the Presidency innings being processions to and from the wickets, which in recent years has been a not infrequent occurrence. It is sincerely to be hoped that Messrs. F. L. Sprott, G. G. Phillips and C. G. Stileman of the Bombay Gymkhana and Captain Haughton, of the Poona Gymkhana, will take up this question in time for coming big fixtures.

THE MAHOMEDANS.

Naturally elated at their victory over the Parsis last year, Mr. H. C. Tyebji and his confreres of the Mahomedans Selection Committee are trying to put a yet stronger "eleven" in the field this year. They are confident of getting the services of all their foremost men that played last year and, besides, they expect to get a few more men who would be an acquisition to their side but who were unable to make the trip to Bombay on the last occasion. Noor Elahi of Kashmere, who is worth a place in any representative combination in India, will very likely come down to Bombay, and there is little doubt that the presence of a bowler of the express type like him will add considerably to the powers of attack of his side. The Committee are are also expecting to get the services of Masluhuddin, Zainulabadad and Syed Mahomed Khan of Aligarh, and of Minhazuddin, of Nagpur. The first-named of these is a fast bowler; while Zainulabadad, besides being a smart stumper and a fairly good bat, is also supposed to be a "googly" bowler of some ability. The third of the Aligarh trio, who has before this played for the Mahomedans, is a tried veteran. An Aligarh team is visiting Bombay in August when the Committee will have an opportunity of judging their form as well as of Minhazuddin who will also very likely be asked to come down to Bombay a few days prior to the big fixtures. As already stated, all the old players are available, and of these, Usuf Beg, of Poona, the most reliable bat among the Mahomedans; Saleh Mahomed Khan of Kashmere, their foremost bowler; Feroze Khan who also hails from the "Happyy Valley"; Nagir Hussein and Anis of Delhi; and C. M. Ali and Aziz of Bombay are certainties for the team. The Mahomedans are looking forward to the big struggle with a confidence and they can do so with no little justification.

THE PARSIS.

The Parsi team to enter the tournament this year will be practically the same as the previous season. The only important change in the constitution of the eleven will be the inclusion of Major K. M. Mistry in place of Dr. H. D. Kanga, who has proceeded to England to further prosecute his studies. The reappearance of the Patiala crack, who has, with ample justification, been dubbed the "Clem Hill of India", will be sincerely welcomed by the devotees of the game, no matter which team they belong to. He is undoubtedly the best all-rounder in India today, and it is a treat to watch the great batsman at play. His engagements at Patiala kept him away from the scene of his great triumphs for several years, but it is pleasant to note that he has definitely intimated to the Parsi Selection Committee his intention of coming down to Bombay this year to skipper his side in the international contest.

Dr. H. D. Kanga's absence will be a serious loss to the Parsis, for though he is not quite so attractive a batsman as the Patiala all-rounder, he possesses much stronger defence than his colleague. S. M. Chothia, who, for his inches, is perhaps the most remarkable batsman on the Parsi side is back in Bombay from England where he had been to qualify for the Bar, and the inclusion of this dashing young batsman will materially strengthen the Parsi defence. Of others available there are J. S. Warden, next to Mistry, the best all-rounder on his side; R. P. Meherhomji, the "Palairet of the Parsis" than whom there are few better bats in Bombay; D. K. Kapadia, a fast and useful bat if he only can keep going for the first couple of overs; D.D. Driver, a reliable bat; M. D. Parekh, a skilful trundler, who has been showing considerable improvement every season during the last few years; and J. H. Elchidana, a fairly reliable bat, who last year with Parekh made a memorable stand against the Mahomedans, and prevented the second Parsi innings from being a total rout.

H. F. Mulla will probably keep the wickets for his side, while of the others who played for the Parsis last year and are available this season are P. D. Chothia, B. Mirzan, J. Elavia, and Vajifdar. The first named of these is a slogger pure and simple, while the other three are bowlers of average ability. The Parsis have never been a great batting side and most of their victories in the past have been due to their superior powers of attack. Bowling has all along been their forte, but it would now appear that with a slight improvement in their powers of defence, there has been a considerable falling off in the strength of their attack. M. D. Bulsara, the great Delhi trundler, who with a month's practice would be as fit for a fight as he ever was in his life, is not available, though there is no doubt that the Selection Committee would do their utmost to secure his services. The other great bowler, A. H. Mehta, who is policing in Kashmere cannot leave the Happy Valley to come down to Bombay.

The third of this brilliant trio of bowlers who have kept the Parsi flag flying during the last decade—J. S. Warden— has seen his best days as a bowler, and it is a most questionable point whether his sudden transformation from a bowler into a batsman, has, on the whole, been an advantage to his side. This metamorphosis has, in the absence of Bulsara and Mehta, left the Parsis without a really first-class bowler, which they can ill afford in the present paucity of any striking bowling talent among them. Parekh is a very useful trundler, but by no stretch of imagination could he be placed on the same pedestal as Bulsara, Warden or Mehta; while Mirza, Vajifdar and Elavia are at best bowlers of little more than average ability. The inclusion of Major Mistry will, no doubt, to some extent, strengthen the powers of attack of his side, but taken all in all the Parsi attack will this year be considerably inferior to what it has been in the past, and their chances of winning the Blue Rib and of Indian cricket do not appear to be very rosy.

THE HINDUS.

The Hindus will be able to command the services of almost all the men that played for them last year and in addition are likely to have the assistance of a couple of new players in this year's tournament. The teams they have put into the field during the last three years have not been one whit inferior to the opposing elevens; indeed in spite of their continued failure to win the championship it might be asserted that in some years they were a better all-round combination than even the Parsis. This was so at least on paper. And yet not only have they invariably gone down before the Zoroastrians, but could not beat even the Mahomedans who were certainly inferior to them in every department of the game. Last year, after the Mahomedans had defeated the Parsis, they had a splendid opportunity of attaining to the much-coveted distinction of cricket championship of Western India, and at one time it looked as if they were going to have an easy walk over their Mahomedan opponents. Thanks, however, to a succession of inexplicable blunders they threw away the golden opportunity and allowed the Mahomedans to play out time. The causes which contributed to that result have produced no little heart-burning among the supporters of Hindu cricket, and have been discussed threadbare by now, and it would therefore, be of little use to revert to a discussion of that now.

Cricket is played in Bombay by none more enthusiastically than by the Hindus, and as stated above the teams that have represented them in recent years were not in any way inferior to their opponents. Nerves, or, rather, a lack of them, have always been the chief cause of their downfall and it is to be hoped for the future of Hindu cricket that their veterans at least will show more pluck in the coming struggles. It would at this stage be not inopportune to refer to a question that has lately been discussed with keen interest by the supporters of Hindu cricket. Under the present rules of the tournament the Parsis and the Mahomedans are free to recruit their Elevens from any part of India, while the selection of the European and Hindu teams is confined to the Western Command and the Bombay Presidency respectively. Thus while the Parsis can command the services of Major Mistry from Patiala, and the Mahomedans of Saleh Mahomed Khan from Kashmere, the Hindus cannot indent upon the services of P. K. Telang from Benares, or H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala from Upper India. This is an anomaly which it is high time it were removed.

It is an open secret that two years ago, the sporting Maharaja of Patiala was keen on coming down to Bombay to play for the Hindus but this was not possible owing to the territorial restriction. And this same restriction has prevented Telang from donning flannels for his co-religionists, for, if the embargo upon up-countrymen were removed, he would be only too willing to avail himself of the opportunity, notwithstanding his many professional engagements in the Holy City. These are only two of the many cases in which the Hindus have, on account of that restriction, been deprived of some of their foremost players. There is no lack of cricketing talent among them. But what they most badly want are a few seasoned veterans, who could stand up to the most deadly of European or Parsi trundlers, however formidable their reputation might be, and not be "out before they have been in," which has unfortunately been the case with most of their players in the past. At a time when they most want "nerves," they can ill-afford to do without the services of well-tried veterans like the Maharaja or Telang. And if the Hindu Selection Committee approached the other Committees with a request in the matter, the latter would, we are sure, gladly consent to a removal of the restriction. The enlarged boundaries would undoubtedly entail larger responsibilities upon the Hindu Selection Committee, but they might be relied upon to bear them willingly for the promotion of cricket among their community.

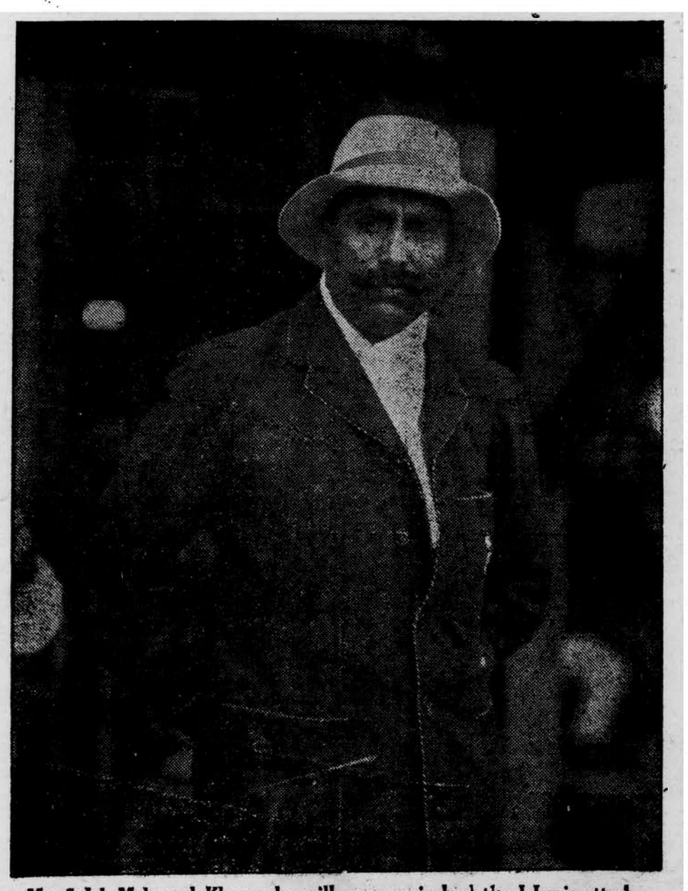
THE HINDU AVAILABLES.

Turning to the list of Hindu availables, the prominent names that occur are those of P. Baloo, C. V. Mehta, M. D. Pai, P. Vithal, P. Gunpat, W. Talpade, S. Diveker, H. L. Semper, Deodhar and Joshi. The services rendered by Baloo to Hindu cricket are worth their weight in gold, and it speaks volumes for the wonderful vitality of the man that after the lapse of more than two decades he is still their foremost bowler. Chunilal Mehta, in spite of his many business engagements, is still as keen on the game as ever, and should again prove a useful bat. M. D. Pai, who captained the Hindus last year, will very probably be asked to do the same this year. Barring Telang, he is the best bat on the Hindu side, and is unsurpassed as a fielder. P. Vithal, who runs a breakneck race with his skipper for the position of second best batsman on his side, is at times more brilliant than his rival and certainly possesses stronger nerves. P. Gunpat is brilliant but erratic, and will have to develop a stronger defence if he wishes to retain his place in the team. W. Talpade is an all-round man, always useful to his side. S. Diveker will again be asked to keep the wickets, and besides being a good man behind the stumps, is also a useful though plodding batsman. H. L. Sempre, of Karachi, has now come to be looked upon as an almost indispensable man to his side. He is, next to Baloo, the best all-rounder among the Hindus. It might be mentioned here that his unwillingness to hit out at a critical stage of the Hindu-Mahomedan match last year was one of the causes that deprived the former of what should have been a brilliant victory. Deodhar and Joshi both hail from Poona. The former is perhaps the prettiest bat among the Hindus, and is the most brilliant of 'Varsity batsmen in India to-day. Joshi is a useful trundler. The 'tail' will be recruited from, among others, P. Shivram, K. A. Date, Rasker, Kharwa, Swamy, and Bhatwadeker. The first-named of these was a member of the All-India team and did remarkably well in England, but has shown a great falling-off since his return to India. It is, however, hoped that he will strike form this season; for when in good trim, he is a most reliable bat and a brilliant "country" field. K. A. Date is another "has-been," whose chance of inclusion in the team will depend upon the form he shows, and so also will that of the rest of those mentioned above.

THE CRACK PARSI ALL-ROUNDER.

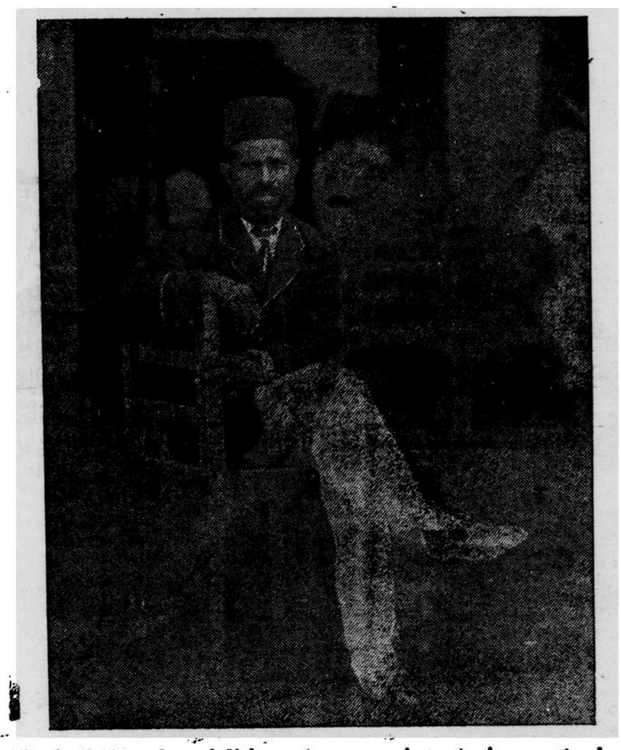
Major K. M. Mistry, who will captain the Parsis in the International Tournament.

PREMIER MAHOMEDAN BOWLER.



Mr. Saleh Mahomed Khan, who will once again lead the Islamic attack.

THE MAHOMEDAN CAPTAIN.



Mr. C. M. Ali, whose skilful captaincy was a factor in the sensational Mahomedan victory over the Parsis last year.

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THE COTTON FIRE INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn on my return to Bombay to the proceedings of a meeting of The Bombay Cotton Fires' Enquiry Committee which appeared in the daily papers of 21st Inst: and with regard to the evidence tendered at that meeting. I take the opportunity of pointing out several inaccuracies in the statement of Mr. Wasudeo G. Joshi. This Witness states that the loss in a particular fire in Chalisgaon was Rs. 70,000/-; but this statement is incorrect and misleading, the loss in the instance referred to having been settled by me after careful investigation and examination of the books for Rs. 47,122/14/0. I must take exception to the remarks of this particular witness as to laxness on the part of Surveyors, as I consider he is not a competent person to express any opinion. He further states that Surveyors in some cases arrive at a station by Calcutta Mail from Bombay and leave again by the 10 o'clock morning train, but there is nothing very alarming in this. In the event of a small loss occurring, for instance a loss inside a Ginning factory or Press house, it is unnecessary to spend a whole day and night in a wayside station when the work involved does not take more than a few hours to complete. With regard to the fire in Chalisgaon I found it necessary to remain there for five days.

The statement as to being morally convinced that the fire in Chalisgaon was intentionally set alight, is nonsense and had this witness displayed any tact or common sense during his stay in Chalisgaon, he would have known better than to make statements at random and would have learnt that four out of eight of the insured were under-covered and the Kuppas stock in the compound was not insured at all. Had there been the slightest likelihood of foul play it stands to reason the parties would have seen that their stocks were fully covered by insurance.

It is amusing to notice that Mr. Wasudeo Joshi has the assurance to state that if he lived in Bombay long enough he would be able to find out the cause of the cotton fires. Wiser men appear to have failed!

Yours etc.

E. W. FLOWER.

Bombay, May 29.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 1.

The sessions trial of the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day.

The examination of Dina Nath was concluded and all the exhibits referred to in his evidence were identified and put on the record.

Mr. Kashi Ram, for Balraj, then put in in a petition objecting to all the portions of Dina Nath's statement which referred to Hardayal, to the printing and circulating of the "Liberty" leaflets, and to the possession of bombs. Counsel contended that the cases against his client under the Explosives Act and Section 124 (A) I. P. C. (sedition) were pending and his client would be prejudiced by the evidence relating thereto being admitted at this stage.

The court held that the objections should have been made when the statement was being made.

Bawa Salamat Rai then briefly cross-examined Dina Nath regarding his evidence touching his client Khusi Ram.

Dina Nath admitted that he had never any conversation with Khusi Ram.

The court adjourned till to-morrow.

MURDER OF A NAIB TAHSILDAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Sher Bahadur Naib Tahsildar of Idak, was murdered near Islam Chowki in Bannu district on last Friday evening by two men armed with rifles. Enquiry is proceeding.

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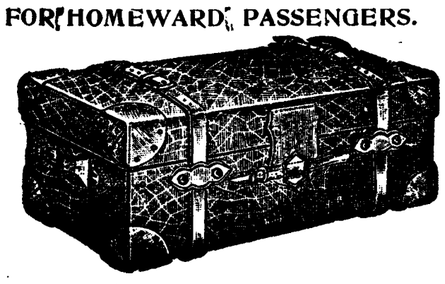

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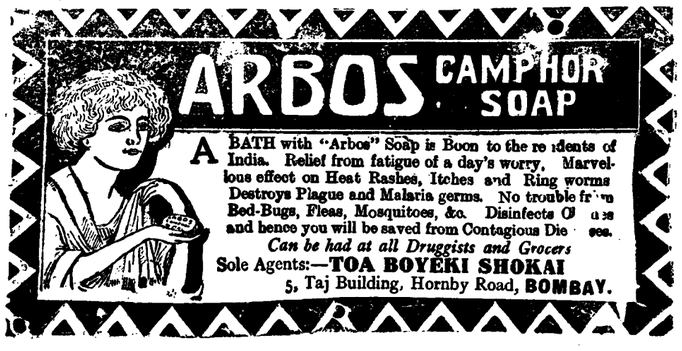
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THE MAKING OF A COSTLY MOTOR-CAR.

A TRIUMPH OF ENGLISH CRAFTSMANSHIP.

BY JOHN PRIOLEAU.

In describing a visit to a big motor factory one is faced with a great difficulty.

While one wandered round the entrancing place where the twentieth-century wizards, the automatic machines, toil and spin, turning out mechanical marvels with uncanny precision and accuracy and despatch; while one watched the machine-like work of men—those overall'd, quiet people who do things with such exquisite neatness and keep on doing them hour after hour—while one stood aside and saw the birth of that most complex and wonderful thing a motor-car and followed the progress of its completion, stage by stage, until the voice of the living thing within it fell upon one's ears in the final step of all—while one saw all these things one lived in an atmosphere of technicality. Abstruse terms, phrases that look pretentious and absurd in print, were the common coin of speech and thought, and despair seized one at the thought of having to describe a tenth part of the whole wonder-show in ordinary language.

I have recently been over the Rolls-Royce factory at Derby, and my sensations are exactly as I have described them. I hardly know what to say about this particularly wonderful factory. Shall I say that compared with the best factories I saw in the United States this British one seemed better? That is not a description; it is hardly a working comparison. Shall I say that the automatic machinery (much of which is American) is gifted with superhuman intelligence? It would be a platitude. Besides, every good motor manufacturer has as many American automatic machines as he can afford. Shall I say that "the most meticulous care is exercised in every detail of construction"? Surely that goes without saying in every factory which builds a car meant to sell and bring good dividends to the anxious shareholders.

* * * *

It is all very difficult, this matter of describing factory visits, and yet, after digesting my impressions of that most intriguing day at Derby, there are some things which stand out very clearly in my recollection. I have quantities of learned notes beside me as I write this, notes which I am discarding in despair. What is the use of saying that nearly everything in this remarkable example of motor-engineering is ground to a glass-like surface—even the leaves of the springs? It conveys nothing to the mind of the reader beyond our friend "meticulous care." It happens to be a rather rare feature, I believe, and if I owned such a car I should certainly tell everybody I met that I had seen my springs ground so smooth that one could drag one's finger over their polished surface without any resistance save that of suction. Another note I have made reads: "You can pick up any piece and find it polished like a jewel." It was a trite comment, but, amid the buzz and roar of the shops, I had no time to go phrase-hunting. It was an impression. My notebook is crammed with snatches I scribbled while I watched.

But amid all the welter of recollections of thinking machinery, of exquisite workmanship (remember that every good car means this), of perfect organisation such as I never saw bettered in the United States there remains the clear impression of the most wonderful testing, the kind of testing of which one dreams. When all the extraordinary machinery has done its part, when the chassis has escaped from the overall'd geniuses and a workaday motor-car has come into being, then begins the part of the Rolls-Royce system for which I, for one, can find no praise too high.

* * * *

I had the good luck on the day to take my seat in a chassis the engine of which was started up for the first time. We set out on the preliminary run round the testing track, and I was bidden remark how she ran and to say what I thought of her. I suppose we must have made half a dozen circuits at most, our speed never exceeding thirty miles an hour, but during those few minutes the tester at the wheel found out the most horrible things about his car's character. Pressed for an opinion, I remarked that the half-time gearing was noisy. "It's deafening," said the tester. "Is the gear-change normal?" I asked, noticing certain grunts and scrapes. "It is extremely abnormal." We progressed in silence for a space. "The back-axle is simply screaming," he prompted. I strained my ears and heard nothing but the whisper of the tyres over the concrete.

I was pondering over this acuteness of hearing when with fearful suddenness all brakes were clapped on. The car slowed down, down—down to crawling pace. The clutch was not released and the throttle was flung wide open. I have a tender heart for cars and I suffered sharply during the next few seconds. The engine struggled round at about 100 revolutions a minute, pulling under full load, all brakes hard on. I shut my eyes and waited for the horrible sound I have only heard once, the noise a crankshaft makes when it breaks. Nothing happened, and then I heard the tester say contemptuously, "Well, she has no piston knock at any rate." He let the brakes off and we returned to the shops. His report contained a myriad complaints of things I had never guessed at, but of all of them that "noisy back-axle" was the one which tickled my fancy most. I have that uncomfortable gift, an ear for car-noises. I can detect knocks where nobody else can and sometimes where no knocks are. That back-axle was inaudible to me. But absolutely inaudible.

Then the car was taken entirely to pieces. The noisy half-time gears were run in with a cunning preparation until they were quiet, the clutch "received attention" until the gear-change was up to the standard, and, I presume, the guilty back-axle was brought back into the paths of rectitude. Many days passed before that chassis was let out again. In view of the passion they have for dismantling everything on the slightest provocation and rebuilding it, I scarcely liked to ask how long it was before an averagely "good" chassis was passed as sound.

* * * *

I have no space to describe a tenth part of all I saw, but the Experimental Department had perhaps the most address to the inquiring mind. Here, in a plain office, are stacked thousands of files. They contain suggestions for experiments sent in by anybody who cares to try his luck. The suggestions range from a new type of gear-box to a sparking-plug terminal. All are forwarded, in due course, to the master-mind of this remarkable institution. If he likes the idea he returns it with a note that it is to be tried. It is then put to every conceivable test to destruction. When all these are passed it is sent on the road in a trial chassis for ten thousand miles. This is the final test for everything. If it is still in healthy existence at the end of that time, and if each of the heads of departments thinks it is an improvement, it goes into the next series of Rolls-Royce sold to the public. The chances are that it will stand up to its work.

Rolls-Royce testing is a thing unique, apart. It is like a modern Spanish Inquisition. The ordinary motorist, unversed in the mysteries of cost of production and profit, will cease to think these cars expensive. He will be amazed that it is possible to sell them for £985 the chassis at a handsome profit—but I dare say it is.—"Daily Mail," April 27.

THE CROSLAND CASE.

MR. R. B. ROSS MOVED TO TEARS IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. R. B. Ross gave evidence on May 13, at Marylebone Police Court in the charge against Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, the author, of conspiring with Lord Alfred Douglas to bring an accusation against him in respect of a lad named Charles Garratt, says the "Daily News."

Mr. Ross described himself as assessor of picture valuations to the Board of Inland Revenue and an author and art critic. He was a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilde. His father was Solicitor-General for Canada and Speaker of the Canadian Senate.

He constantly visited Mr. Wilde in prison, and met him on the wharf at Dieppe after his release, when Mr. Wilde handed him the document known as "De Profundis."

Were you the sole means of communication between him and his wife until the latter's death?—Yes, except his solicitor.

At this stage Mr. Ross's emotion overcame him and for a few minutes he buried his face between his hands. In broken tones he said he was present at Wilde's death. Wilde was in bankruptcy and witness assisted the Official Receiver.

WILDE'S CHILDREN.

In 1905 he published a certain proportion of "De Profundis," omitting all references to Lord Alfred Douglas, to whom a large part of the manuscript related. Subsequently he presented the whole manuscript to the British Museum. "De Profundis" had run to 25 or 26 editions, each representing 20,000 copies. By 1906 he had brought Wilde's estate out of bankruptcy. The Official Receiver took the advice he gave and the creditors were paid 20s. in the £, with 4 per cent. interest.

The same year he was appointed by the Court as administrartor and executor of the estate for the benefit of Wilde's two children, and he still acted in that capacity. As a result of his efforts those children were receiving a substantial yearly sum.

Mr. Wild, K.C.: Did Lord A. Douglas conceive a great hatred for you in connection with the Ransome case?—Yes, he did; but he conceived it before then.

Asked whether he had ever seen Garratt until he saw him in the witness-box, Mr. Ross replied: "Never. I heard of his existence for the first time on returning from Russia when Lord Alfred sent an obscene letter to Sir George Lewis."

MR. ROSS'S CALLERS.

At the end of December last he was away on official business, and when he returned he discovered that Lord Alfred Douglas was occupying the next flat to his on the same floor. He complained to the landlord, and Lord Alfred left next morning. On Christmas Eve Messrs. Lewis and Lewis accepted service of a writ on witness's behalf in respect of an action claming damages for an assault on Garratt. That action went no further. On Jan. 28 a man giving the name of Hughes rang him up and wanted to speak to him about the Garratt case. A man called the next day and professed to be able to settle the case so that it would not go into court.

Mr. Wild: What was to be the price?—£100.

Witness refused the offer, whereupon the man asked him "to come and see a man round the corner," and he would be shown the statement of claim. He refused. The same night Hughes rang him up and told him the action against the witness would go on, as criminal proceedings were to be taken.

KOTTAYAM MURDER CASE APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, June 1.

The Buckingham Stephens murder case appeal was taken up to-day at 12 noon in the Travancore High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Veeraraghava Iyengar.

Swyny was represented by Mr. Sesha Iyer and Mrs. Stephens by Mr. Govinda Pillay. The Sircar was represented by Mr. Subba Iyer, Head Sircar Vakil, assisted by the Kottayam District Court Sircar Vakil.

The Sircar Vakil represented that he had preferred an appeal against th finding and conviction so far as the first accused was concerned. He represented that the first accused should have been convicted of murder and not for abetment of murder. As a notice had to go to the other side the case was adjourned to 18th June for further hearing.

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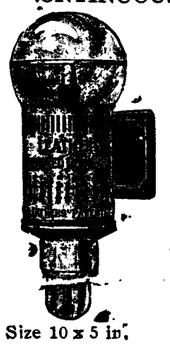

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"MUTISME."

A SOCIAL MALADY OF DUMBNESS.

You saw her first at the other end of the room as your hostess told you she wanted you "to be very nice" and take "that grey lady in to dinner"; or, it may be, black or blue or green lady, according to her dress, writes a correspondent in "The Times". There followed some explanation about her; you were told who she was. But you were not told precisely why you would be thought "nice" if you took her down to dinner. "Nice"? Surely if the green or grey lady is there at all it ought to be because *she* is nice; and, in that case, it will be nice *for* you, not nice *of* you, to take her down There is something of a threat in this manner of indicating the farway grey lady at the other end of the room. Is she perha violent, unmanageable, in any manner? But it is too late to think it over. Here you are, being presented, politely, to the grey lady whom you have to be nice enough to take down.

NO ANSWER.

It is obvious, thereupon, that the grey lady does not believe in those commonplaces that almost necessarily precede interesting talk before dinner; since she refuses absolutely to heed them or to respond to them, as, very feebly, you utter one or two of them, while the other guests are assembling. Her eyes wander inattentively, and, while you suggest that the weather is nearly always horrid in May, that things are pretty bad in Ulster, or that Lloyd George ought not to be allowed to do it, she is looking past you at the other people coming in. Your battered bits of talk fall past her into the ultimate gulf of things. She heeds them not, as they go by. At present, there is no chance of discovering whether she happens to be interested in anything—whether she has ever been anywere, or seen anything, or collected anything; or loved anything or anybody—there is no chance, because she has said nothing. Already you understand that you have an evening of hard work before you. You know the type, you recognize the fact—you have a Silent Woman—not Ben Jonson's sort—to deal with. Gather yourself together for a tremendous strain. Marshall your ideas; set an immovable smile about your mouth; get ready; go at it; fight hard. Just then, as black night, conversational darkness, seems to settle upon you, dinner is announced.

THE THICKENING BLACKNESS.

She is kind enough to lay two frigid fingers on your arm. You are grateful for that. You could almost embrace her for that. She might have refused absolutely to take or touch your arm. Even as she rebuffs all efforts of yours to start a subject for more than a second's run, so she might well have thrust your contemptible arm from her and ignored it thenceforward as now she ignores your talk. Possibly, since she has taken your arm, she may later thaw a little and even see you, be aware of you, let her eyes rest for a moment on you. You shall see. Meanwhile here is dinner and a preliminary struggle to read the names on the places. She reads hers; says nothing. Rustles down. It is now that the blackness of night which seemed before dinner to envelop you thickens immeasurably; and now, because you feel so wretched, your lips smile in that silly settled manner indicative of a growing imbecility. She knows she has you at her mercy. She is going to play with you, in the old cat-and-mouse manner; that is, she is going to let you run a little way in chatter, and then suppress you violently with a monosyllable. Or perhaps she will just look at you and seem to say as you grow more and more feeble in your remarks, "Surely you can think of something better to say to me than that?"

But, in truth, no you cannot. It was the best you could do. Probably it is the best you will do the whole evening. Under the silent treatment—the cat-and-mouse conversation—one's remarks slowly and steadily degenerate till they become tasteless as tepid water administered in spoonfuls while others drink champagne. Look at them: they are all chattering merrily. Happy, happy creatures! As from a great distance, as from beyond prison bars, miserably, you see them. . . . Imperceptibly you feel your temper ebbing away.

THE LAST GASP.

Very well. There is one more thing to try. You could, indeed, suddenly pinch her arm hard and say you only did it for a joke. That at least would make her shriek aloud; and, were she to make even an inarticulate sound, it would be worth something. But this is not allowable if you still want to keep your place in the social sun. You cannot strike her. The one thing still left you is to make love to her—to compliment her preposterously. Perhaps if you show yourself subjugated, hopelessly in love, she may take pity upon you, turn towards you, unbend, and say something. It is difficult to compliment people who say nothing; but perhaps you could begin by declaring how lovely you think women look with their mouths shut. No. It is no use. She simply opens *her* mouth wide enough to say: "Really? You think so?" and gives you your final pat with the conversational cat's-paw. You collapse. Or, worse, you fall into a ghastly maniac's monologue, mumbling on by yourself about nothing; you keep it up all alone, she quietly glancing about the table all as though you were not present. You are talking to yourself, while you talk to her.

But then, at last, in mid-Channel comes relief. After one or two efforts thwarted, you succeed in shifting her to the man who sits on the other side of her. Cowardly creature, lazy fellow—he has been gaily talking, all the time, to a normal woman next door to him, to a woman not afflicted with *mutisme*, as the French so well name this malady of nothing-to-say at dinner parties. Now *he* can have a try. Let him see what he can do! Let him produce the weather and the Budget on his side. You wish him luck. Let him, if he is a patient person, undergo the horrible effort of being "nice" to the woman who will not speak when she goes out to meet her fellow-creatures at dinner. You meanwhile can turn, with a sigh, to the woman on the other side.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

THE GENTLE ART OF "WILL-SHAKING."

In many a play or novel the Reading of the Will makes a fine introductory scene for authors of satirical temper, says a writer in "The Times." Renewed recently by Mr. Somerset Maugham, this ceremony of the Will first drew play-going London to Lytton's *Money*, where all the obvious stabs at mercenary men were dealt, down to the little posthumous joke of leaving "the empty bottles" to the self-seeker who had supplied the deceased with the Cheltenham waters for years.

READING THE WILL.

You will surely have in mind the sort of scene that ought to surround a Will Reading. There should be sherry wine, biscuits, and a seed cake on the sideboard. The blinds should be down, as the enveloped party return from the funeral, all in black, with an abundance of black kid gloves. Drooping into chairs the funeral party should compose itself with lofty abstracted looks, an affected carelessness of all worldly matters displayed in its mournful manners. Then should the lean legal gentleman gently raise the blind. A shaft of dusty sunlight should shoot into the dull room. Now let the legal gentleman unrustle a stale parchment. Let him begin. And let it appear, after every agony of expectation and disappointment has been depicted on those encircled faces, that the deceased's money—after a few bequests to the Home for Stray Parrots or the Society for the Suppression of Gin—has all gone, absolutely, to his unexpected nephew, who hardly knew him, and was rude to him all his life.

Voicelessly, the voice of the testator reaches you, no less raspingly and crushingly than it may have done while it inhabited a breathing body. *Know thy betters*, said Charles Lamb to the sepulchral people who will warn us, on tombstones, that some day we shall be on an equality with them. But are the living, with expectations, really the *betters* of the dead, so long as a wide Law of Bequest permits *mortmain*, the dead hand, thus extended, to clutch at the clothes of the living? Betters indeed! This bold fellow, Elia, evidently ignored the very meaning of the one word *will*. What is a last will but the will of the dead lasting?

MORTMAIN.

The dead man spoke after his death, when that solemn stuffy Reading of the Will took place. Perhaps he spoke legally, in round-about involved phrases; mollifying, in their formality, to the feelings of those left out. But, also, he may have spoken sarcastically, mockingly, with deliberate intention to hurt. A great authority on wills has recently—none too soon—given us his reading of the law, if not the mere humanity, on this point. "Wills" (he is reported to have said) "must not be made the vehicle of libellous statements." Who would have thought that it would have been necessary to declare such a caution? Who would have thought that anybody could consider it worth while, after death, to annoy the living by a parting thrust in a will? Yet so it is. So strong—even in the ungodly and malicious—is the conviction of immortality, that they do not stop to consider whether they shall or shall not know what irritation they have caused to those they had not perhaps the courage to insult in life. They insult them in wills. They think to float above that ceremony of the Reading and laugh, inaudible laughter, over disappointment in those who have the more difficult business of going on: of persisting, of continuing with the enormous task of life.

THE HOURLY THREAT.

But this, we would point out, is not the chief immorality exercised in the disposal of men's goods. In spite of the recent legal warning, it seems that the spitefully-expressed will is less frequent than it may have been in the days of the Cheltenham waters and *Money*. A more serious trend of manners, a little daily cruelty, afflicting hundreds at this moment, is, on the part of the aged, a horrid habit of *will-shaking*, as Samuel Butler always calls it in that study of parents and children called "The Way of All Flesh." Will-shaking consists in the hourly threat to you, impecunious young woman or penniless young man, that at any moment, after a call from the legal gentleman, and a stroke from a quill pen, your vision of liberty, travel, leisure, enjoyment will be torn from you. "He has altered his will." Has she altered it? Poor impecunious one!—'tis, after all, but human in you to search the elderly face, in order to know what it has done about its money. You serve it faithfully: talk to it; put up with it. Lately you have begun to administer broth to it with a spoon. For years you have heard it threaten to "make some change," not to your advantage, in a certain document. At other times, pleased with its broth, it has remarked that "you will not lose should anything happen to" it. For years, we say, nothing did or could happen to it, but broth and occasional port wine. Then, suddenly, the last thing happened to it. It died. It left a will.

And now, after all the will-shaking that kept you duly mortified for many years, it lives sardonically once more. It announces that it has left you £50; a plush photograph frame, containing a photograph of itself, and—what else shall we say?—perhaps, following the most illustrious of literary precedents—perhaps the second-best bedstead in the guest's spare room. So much for the art of will-shaking. There is need for as great a warning against will-shaking, as the one so needfully given us not to be libellous in wills.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Reproduced from "The Sphere"

Three Afternoon Frocks from Berlin.

QUARRELS OF THE WAGNER FAMILY.

DISPUTED PARENTAGE.

The Provincial Court at Bayreuth decided on May 8th to call for proofs which may settle the disputed question of the parentage of Frau Isolde Beidler, whose mother is Frau Cosima Wagner, and whose father was either Richard Wagner or Hans von Bulow, wrote the Berlin correspondent of "The Times."

The case is unpleasant owing to the nature of the quarrel between Herr Siegfried Wagner and his sister or half-sister and to its strong pecuniary flavour. It is, however, important as bearing upon the biography of Wagner and of Listz's romantic daughter. The Court will endeavour to decide whether Hans von Bulow and his wife, who was not divorced from her husband and married to Wagner until 1870, were living together between June and October, 1864, when Bulow was ill at Munich. The evidence is to be obtained from Herr von Bulow's former housekeeper. Frau Beidler was born on April 10, 1865.

Formally the proceedings are taken by Frau Beidler against her mother. There is a long-standing quarrel between Herr Beidler, who is a conductor, and Herr Siegfried Wagner, and there appear recently to have been disputes about an annuity, as Richard Wagner intended each of his children to have £1,500 a year. The immediate occasion of the present action is that a letter about money was addressed to Frau Beidler in the name of her mother as "geborene von Bulow."

Frau Beidler says that her main purpose is to establish the descent of her child from Wagner. She pleads that Wagner addressed a poem to her as his daughter, and wrote on the score of the Rheingold that it was finished on the day she was born, and that both Frau Cosima Wagner and Liszt previously recognized that she was Wagner's child. Both Herr Siegfried Wagner and Eva Wagner, now Mrs. Housten Stewart Chamberlain, were born before the Bulow divorce, but their parentage was definitely established.

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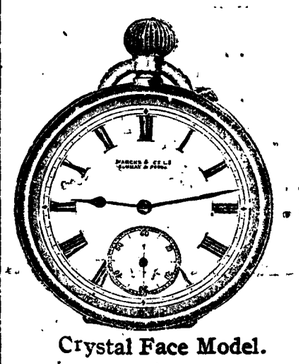

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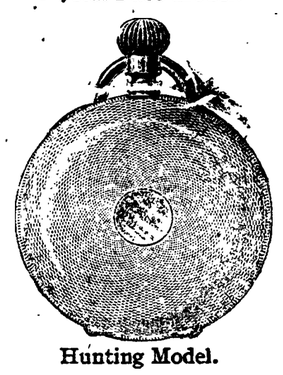

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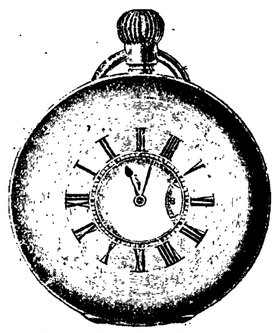

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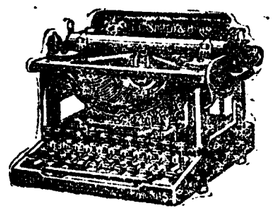

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